

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

## 1. Name of Property

historic name: Fort Missoula Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other name/site number: 24MO0266

## 2. Location

street & number: Reserve St. and South Ave.

not for publication:

city/town: Missoula

vicinity:

state: Montana

code: 030

county: Missoula

code: 062

zip code: 59807

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

(    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   determined eligible for the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   removed from the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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## 5. Classification

## Ownership of Property:

## Number of Resources within Property (Revised Count)

## Category of Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the  
National Register: 36439 buildings11     sites

Name of related multiple property listing:

2     structures1     objects579 Total

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: Defense / Military Facility / Fort

Current Functions: Mixed federal, state, and county government  
agencies and private ownership for offices and museums

## 7. Description

## Architectural Classification:

## Materials:

foundation:

walls:

roof:

other:

## Narrative Description

## Description of Resources - Introduction

This description of resources is submitted to include more comprehensive information regarding the contributing and non-contributing resources to the district. The Fort building numbering system using "T" and "P" designations to indicate whether structures were Temporary or Permanent have been removed to simplify the numbering system.

Fourteen Fort Missoula buildings that had not been addressed as contributing or non-contributing resources during the original nomination due to age are now past the fifty-year mark and are eligible as contributing resources. Buildings 156 and 157, two cellblocks used as Army prisons in the late 1940s and previously listed as non-contributing due to age, are contributing resources to the District. In addition, three buildings, 203, 214, and 316, were originally listed as contributing resources but no longer meet the requirements due to significant alterations. Other contributing resources to the Fort Missoula Historic District that were not documented originally include six sites. The six sites include 24MO0188, a historic Fort Missoula dump, Guardsman Lane also known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Road, the original post bakery site, the site of one of the CCC warehouses (Building 308), the site of an 1880s-era trash deposit, and the Fort's historic landscape. Additional changes to resources in the original nomination include the construction of parking lots in the northwest quarter of the Internment Camp Foundations site. In addition, three resources originally counted as one contributing resource have been separated into individual resources. The three resources to be counted as individual contributing resources include the stone pillars that mark the original entrance to the Fort, the original Fort Road, and the Fort Missoula Dedication Monument.

(see continuation sheet)

## 8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: (See Original Nomination)

Areas of Significance: (See Original Nomination)

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

Period(s) of Significance:

Significant Person(s):

Significant Dates:

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder:

## Narrative Statement of Significance

Note: The Statement of Significance and Historical Context prepared for the original National Register of Historic Places nomination are presented as originally written (Original Nomination) and in revised form (Revisions to Original Nomination). The revisions remove any reference to the 50 year threshold developed in the original nomination prepared in 1986. The revisions also expand the historical context for the World War II internment camp period and the post-war Army prison camp period.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Original Nomination)

Fort Missoula, the only permanent military post in Montana west of the Continental Divide, was established in June 1877. The strategic intent of the choice of the Fort location was for greater military control of the Indian tribes of Western Montana and to assure the protection of white settlers from hostile Indian attack. By 1877, however, reservation lands had been established in western Montana and few major uprisings occurred which involved the soldiers. Fort Missoula's significance rests less with its direct military role in quelling uprisings and more with the sequence of non-combative military uses of the property by the federal government and the consistent contribution Fort personnel had made to local economic development. Through the years, Fort Missoula has been used as the headquarters for the Black 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, the place from where the potential military applications of the bicycle were explored, a government training school for skilled mechanics to aid in the World War I effort, the largest Civilian Conservation Corps Headquarters in the United States during the 1930s, a detention camp for Italian artists and seaman as well as Japanese-Americans during World War II, and, for a short time following World War II, Fort Missoula became a medium security prison camp for American soldiers. Fort Missoula was chosen by the Federal government to fulfill these various functions because it was an extant and chronically under-utilized facility and due to its remote siting in Western Montana. The one-hundred year history of Fort Missoula may be read in the buildings and structures that survive today as well as in the evidence of previous structures whose foundation remains clearly demonstrate previous use, spacing, lay-out, and functional relationships.

(see continuation sheet)

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

(see continuation sheet)

## Previous documentation on file (NPS):

\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☒ previously listed in the National Register

\_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

\_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

## Primary Location of Additional Data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

\_\_\_ Other State agency

\_\_\_ Federal agency

☒ Local government: Missoula City Historic Preservation Office

\_\_\_ University

\_\_\_ Other

Specify Repository:

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 385

## UTM References: (NAD27)

(See Figure 1. Continuation Sheet for 1:100,000 USGS topographic map of UTM Reference Points)

001	11	723586E	5192524N	011	11	724960E	5191684N	021	11	723327E	5191737N
002	11	724905E	5192573N	012	11	724859E	5191501N	022	11	723310E	5192035N
003	11	724919E	5192356N	013	11	724495E	5191330N	023	11	723598E	5192046N
004	11	724816E	5192358N	014	11	724465E	5191258N				

**Name of Property: Fort Missoula Historic District Boundary Increase 1****County and State: Missoula Montana**

005	11	724822E	5192195N	015	11	724343E	5191188N
006	11	724925E	5192204N	016	11	724083E	5191445N
007	11	724928E	5192118N	017	11	723990E	5191447N
008	11	725660E	5192601N	018	11	723665E	5191717N
009	11	725711E	5192560N	019	11	723630E	5191786N
010	11	724948E	5192026N	020	11	723505E	5191782N

**Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):**

T 13 N, R 20 W, NE ¼, SE ¼ Section 36 and T 13 N, R 19 W, NW ¼, NE ¼, SW ¼ Section 31.

**Verbal Boundary Description:** The Fort Missoula Historic District boundary increase starts at point 1 on South Avenue (See Figure 1). Proceed east along South Avenue 0.8 miles to point 2, the northeast corner of Missoula County Park. From point 2, follow the park/hospital property boundary south 0.11 miles to point 3. From point 3, follow the property boundary west 0.05 miles to point 4. From point 4, follow the property boundary south 0.09 miles to point 5. From point 5, follow the property boundary east 0.05 miles to point 6. From point 6, follow the property boundary south 0.05 miles to point 7, on the north edge of the tree-lined Fort Missoula Road. From point 7, follow the Original Fort Missoula Road northeast 0.55 miles to point 008, the northern Original Fort Entrance. Point 009 is the southern Original Fort Entrance marker; proceed southwest 0.57 miles to point 10. From point 10, follow the golf course property boundary south 0.22 miles to point 11, on the north edge of the Post Siding Road. From point 11, follow the golf course property boundary south-southwest 0.12 miles to point 12. From point 12, follow the property boundary west-southwest 0.25 miles to point 13, the golf course property boundary at the base of the water tower. From point 13, follow the property boundary south-southwest 0.05 miles to point 14. From point 14, follow the golf course property boundary southwest 0.08 miles to point 15, on the southeast tip of Steven's Island. From point 15, follow the river bank northwest 0.23 miles to point 16. From point 16, follow the river bank west 0.05 miles to point 17. From point 17, follow the river bank northwest 0.27 miles to point 18, on the northwest tip of Steven's Island. From point 18, follow the river bank north-northwest 0.05 miles to point 19. From point 19, follow the river bank west 0.09 miles to point 20. From point 20, follow the river bank southwest 0.11 miles to point 21, the southwest corner of U of M property. From point 21, follow the U of M property boundary north 0.19 miles to point 22. From point 22, follow the property boundary east 0.18 miles to point 23; then proceed north 0.29 miles to point 1.

**Boundary Increase Justification:** The Fort Missoula Historic District boundary increase is based upon the original historic district boundary, the historic cultural landscape, and the results of recent historical studies and historical archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Montana for approximately 25 years. The boundary increase utilizes a combination of property boundaries, visual breaks, and natural and manmade features in order to include the historic resources within the original district boundary, the historic cultural landscape, newly located historical archaeological resources, the post cemetery and the historic dump site excavated by Dr. Malouf. The original district boundary included the Fort Missoula Road, historically the primary entrance to the Fort, and the manmade tree-lined corridor feature through which the road runs in a southwest direction. This tree-lined corridor was originally measured at 60 feet in width, centered on the road itself. This measurement has been corrected to 65 feet, centered on the road, to reflect the actual width of the corridor. In addition, the boundary increase reflects corrections to the original UTM references.

**11. Form Prepared By****name/title:** Daniel S. Hall**organization:** Western Cultural, Inc.**date:** March, 2008**street & number:** Building 28, Suite 2, Fort Missoula Road **telephone:** (406)829-0301**city or town:** Missoula, Montana **zip code:** 59806**ORIGINAL FORM PREPARED BY:****name/title:** James R. McDonald, P.C. and Patricia Bick, Deputy SHPO**organization:** Montana State Historic Preservation Office**date:** August, 1986**street & number:** 1412 E. 6th**telephone:** (406)444-7715**city or town:** Helena, MT**zip code:****Property Owner****name/title:****street & number:****city or town:** **state:****telephone:****zip code:**

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Description of Resources

The following is a description of changes to the historic resources documented in the original Fort Missoula Historic District nomination. This discussion presents the changes to the contributing and non-contributing resources and those resources which were not considered in the original nomination. The original nomination provides information and descriptions on the historic resources that have not changed (McDonald and Bick 1986).

In the description of each resource, the condition and integrity is included. The description begins with changes to historic buildings and continues with objects, structures, and sites. Because of its overall importance to the district, the historic cultural landscape will be discussed separately. Contributing and non-contributing resources are noted in the descriptions and are discussed at the end of this section.

*Buildings*

**Building 11, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story balloon frame garage built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). The structure has a hipped roof with green rolled asphalt roofing. It has traditional wall cladding using horizontal wood boards in a simple drop style. It has open eaves with exposed rafters, one single pane wood frame window on both the east and west ends, and six sets of double doors on the north side. The white paint on the main structure is deteriorated. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 11 was present by at least 1940-1942, indicating it was most likely built in 1938 when several other Fort buildings were constructed. (See Figures 13, 78, and 86). The Western Montana Mental Health Center is currently using the structure for storage. (See Figure 21). Building 11 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 15, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story balloon frame garage built circa 1938, possibly by the CCC. The structure has a hipped roof and open eaves with exposed rafter ends. It currently has corrugated metal roofing that has been added since its original construction. Building 15 has traditional wall cladding with horizontal wood boards in a simple drop style. There are four sets of double doors on the northeast side. On the northwest side there are two wood frame fixed 12 pane windows and one paneled door. There is also one large window on the southeast side. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 15 was present by at least 1940-1942, indicating it was most likely constructed in 1938 when several other structures at the Fort were constructed. (See Figures 13, 78, and 86). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Even though there is no documentary evidence to directly associate this building with the CCC, the preponderance of evidence suggests this building was constructed by the CCC. It is currently owned by the University of Montana and is used for storage. (See Figure 24). Building 15 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 17, (one contributing building)**, was constructed in 1911 as a pump house in association with the Fort water tower (The Sunday Missoulian, 9 April 1911). Building 17 consists of a semi-subterranean concrete bunker with attached concrete block entrance shed. The bunker is approximately 11 feet (ft) 5 inches (in) square with a 12 ft 5 in square slightly sloped concrete lid or roof. The roof has an extended cylindrical access pipe in the center. The bunker is white-washed and has egress windows on the north and south sides. The entrance shed is 7 ft 5 in long by 5 ft wide. It has a shed roof and a door on the east. (See Figure 26). Its exterior is unchanged although the interior is vacant with the original equipment removed. Building 17 is in good condition and has retained integrity. The Northern Rockies Heritage Center (NRHC) currently owns the structure.

**Building 18, (one contributing building)**, is a balloon frame structure built as a transformer shed in association with the Fort water tower in 1911 (The Sunday Missoulian, 9 April 1911). Building 18 is located in the northeast corner of the fenced water tower base area. It is 7 ft long and 6 in wide and has a front gabled moderately pitched roof with corrugated sheet metal siding, two screened windows (one on the north and one on the south), and one door on the west. (See Figure 27). It is currently owned by the NRHC and

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is vacant. Even though the original equipment has been removed from the interior, the exterior is unchanged. Building 18 is in fair condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 19, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story balloon frame structure built in 1911 as a well-housing shed used to protect the connection between the Fort water tower's tank and the tower's well (The Sunday Missoulian, 9 April 1911). The original nomination form lists Building 19 as the Fort water tower. The correct number designation for the water tower is 51. Building 19 is located slightly west of center directly under the tower tank. This structure is 10 ft by 8 ft 6 in with corrugated sheet metal siding, a shed roof, and a door on the north side. The electrical box on the west side and the meter on the east side are not currently operating. A single central metal pipe runs from the cone-shaped base of the water tank into the roof of Building 19. The building is unchanged and is currently owned by the NRHC. (See Figure 28). Building 19 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 20, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story, partially submerged concrete structure built as a pump house in association with the Fort water tower in 1911 (The Sunday Missoulian, 9 April 1911). Building 20 consists of a semi-subterranean concrete bunker with attached concrete block entrance shed. The bunker is approximately 11 feet (ft) 5 inches (in) square with a 12 ft 5 in square slightly sloped concrete lid or roof. The roof has an extended cylindrical access pipe in the center. The bunker is white-washed and has egress windows on the north and south sides. The entrance shed is 7 ft 5 in long by 5 ft wide. It has a shed roof and a door on the east. The exterior is unchanged but the original interior equipment has been removed. (See Figure 29). It is currently vacant and is owned by the NRHC. Building 20 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 21, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story frame structure built for the Alien Detention Camp (Internment Camp) as an electrical substation. It has a front gable roof with asphalt shingle roofing, wood plank siding, and wide boxed eaves with brackets. It has one wood frame door and one fixed six pane wood frame window on the west side. It was originally listed as being constructed in 1954 but historical photographs indicate its construction timeframe as circa 1940. Historic photographs provide evidence that Building 21 was providing electricity to the Detention Camp facility in the early 1940s. (See Figures 13 and 79). It is currently vacant with the original equipment removed. (See Figure 30). Building 21 is in good condition and has retained integrity. It is owned by the NRHC.

**Building 34, (one contributing building)**, is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. (See Figure 40). The garage was constructed with elements mimicking the red hipped roof and white body of the buildings on Officers' Row. The building has red asphalt shingle roofing, wide open eaves with exposed rafters, and simple horizontal wood drop style siding. There are two rectangular wood frame sliding 6 by 6 paned windows with a central mullion and simple wood surround on both the north and south sides of the structure. A single paneled wood frame door is present on the south side and there are four overhead garage doors on the west side, facing F Street. The building was constructed in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings, including similar garages, at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Even though there is no documentary evidence to directly associate the building with the CCC, the preponderance of evidence suggests this building was constructed by the CCC. Building 34 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 35, (one contributing building)**, is a single-car garage with balloon frame construction. (See Figure 41). It is similar to Building 34, with a red asphalt shingle hipped roof and white body. It also has wide open eaves with exposed rafters, and simple horizontal wood drop style siding. It has two rectangular wood frame fixed 6 by 6 paned windows with a central mullion and simple wood surround on both the north and south sides of the structure and one overhead garage door on the west side, facing F Street. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). It is currently owned by the NRHC. The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings, including similar garages, at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Even though there is no documentary evidence to directly associate the building with the CCC, the preponderance of evidence suggests this building was constructed by the CCC. Building 35 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

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**Building 36, (one contributing building)**, is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. (See Figure 42). This structure is identical to Building 34 with the exception that the windows are 3 over 3 paned and fixed. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). It is currently owned by the NRHC. The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Even though there is no documentary evidence to associate the building with the CCC, the preponderance of evidence suggests this building was constructed by the CCC. Building 36 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 37, (one contributing building)**, is a four-car garage with balloon frame construction. (See Figure 43). This structure is identical to Building 36, including the fixed 3 over 3 windows. It was built in 1938 (Jim Azzara, personal communication, January 15, 2008). It is currently owned by the NRHC. The building is similar in design, materials and construction to other garages built by the CCC. The building is of the proper age to be associated with the CCC. The CCC constructed numerous buildings at Fort Missoula during this time period. The historic record indicates that the CCC was the only agency constructing buildings at Fort Missoula at this point in time. Even though there is no documentary evidence to associate the building with the CCC, the preponderance of evidence suggests this building was constructed by the CCC. Building 37 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 63, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story wood frame structure built circa 1945 as the Provost Marshall's Office (McDonald and Bick 1986). This structure has a side gable roof with green asphalt shingle roofing and narrow simple wood drop siding. The side eaves are wide and boxed without brackets. It has three separate equidistant single-hung rectangular casement wood frame 9-pane windows on both the east and west ends. Three similar windows are located of center towards the east on the north side. There are four windows on the south side; two are identical to the others. One of the other two windows on the south side is a double-hung 6 over 6 rectangular wood frame window located towards the west. The other is a single pane square wood frame sliding window located near the one simple wood frame door.

The Provost Marshall was the chief military police authority at the Fort. This position would most likely have had an office within the Fire Station Guard House (Building 46) constructed circa 1940. During the use of the Fort as an internment camp and subsequent military prison, this position would have required additional staff and space. Research conducted by a Fort Missoula historian indicates the Provost Marshall's Office was most likely constructed circa 1945 to accommodate this need (Wallace Long, personal communication, February 20, 2008). The building is similar in design and materials with the prefabricated barracks which housed the internees at the adjacent internee camp and it may be related in some fashion to those structures. Historical research failed to locate any connection between Building 63 and the internee barracks; it is not possible to determine if the building was one of the internee barracks. It is currently owned by the Bureau of Land Management and used as storage. (See Figure 46). Building 63 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 156, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story concrete block structure built in 1944. This structure was built as a 48-man solitary confinement standard detention unit. Originally, the building had two main sections or wings, one on the east and one on the west, connected on the north and south ends with a concrete wall and separated by an open-air internal compound. The open-air compound was covered with a system of pipes and bars covered with wire mesh or cloth to prevent escape. The brackets and support braces from this system are still intact along the interior walls. The original open-air compound is apparent in aerial photographs in 1958 and was subsequently covered with a roof structure in 2001 (Kevin Krebsbach, personal communication, March 12, 2008). (See Figure 50). The building was renovated in 2008 for adaptive reuse; the renovation accurately conveys the historic roof design of the two wings. Elements that have been retained since the renovation include the shed roofs on the original two wings with wide boxed eaves on the low end of each roof, 14 square fixed casement windows below the eaves, and one large brick chimney on the south end of the structure. Building 156 was used in conjunction with Building 157 to house medium security Army prisoners from 1944 to 1947 (Long 2005:1-2). It is currently owned by the University of Montana and is being used for academic labs. Building 156 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

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**Building 157, (one contributing building)**, is a one story concrete block structure built in 1944 and is similar to Building 156. Both this building and Building 156 were used to house medium security Army prisoners from 1944 to 1947 (Long 2005:1-2). This structure was the first of these two buildings to be renovated for adaptive reuse. The open-air central compound is apparent in aerial photographs in 1958 and the roof addition over the open-air compound was constructed circa 2001. (See Figure 51). This building was remodeled similarly to Building 156 (Kevin Krebsbach, personal communication, March 12, 2008). It is currently owned by the University of Montana and is being used for academic labs. Building 157 is in good condition and has retained integrity.

**Building 203, (one non-contributing building)**, is a one-story frame garage built by the CCC in the 1930s (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently used as storage for the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula. (See Figure 54). The building was originally identified as a contributing resource to the Fort Missoula Historic District but since then the structure has had substantial alterations to its interior and exterior. Building 203 has had substantial alterations to its interior configuration, exterior walls, doors, and structural materials. According to a representative of the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula, which currently uses the building for storage, in the late 1990s, trusses on the southern end were removed from the interior and walls and an additional door were added. The simple drop siding was replaced with new T-1 panel siding. The poor condition of the doors required reconstruction of the walls in that vicinity and new overhead garage doors were installed. In addition, the original roofing material was replaced with corrugated metal (L. Jane Richards, personal communication, February 21, 2008).

The integrity of location, setting, and association for Building 203 remain intact. The integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished by the alterations to the building. Removal of the southern end trusses, the addition of interior walls and door, the non-compatible reconstruction of the exterior bay door walls, installation of new overhead doors, replacement of the siding materials, and the addition of corrugated metal roofing has significantly altered the design, use of materials, and workmanship once exhibited by the building. Building 203 has lost key aspects of integrity and is counted as a non-contributing building.

**Building 214, (one non-contributing building)**, is a one-story frame residence built as a barracks by the CCC in 1938 (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently used as offices for the Child Development Center (CDC). Building 214 was originally listed as a contributing resource to the Fort Missoula Historic District but has had significant alterations including incompatible additions to the original structure. A large rear addition consists of two stories was added to the south elevation of the original one-story building. (See Figure 55). The building has been remodeled three times. The first remodel was conducted circa 1983. It was remodeled again in 1988 and the large addition was added to the back of the structure circa 1998 (Chris Volinkaty, personal communication, February 19, 2008). The back addition was most likely located in the area where Building 215 had existed. Building 215, the garage behind 214, had previously been removed (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008).

Although the integrity of location, setting, and association for Building 214 remain intact, the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the non-compatible alterations and additions to the building. Specifically, the large non-conforming addition to the back of the structure has significantly altered the original size and shape of the building and the vinyl siding does not conform to the original materials. The large mass and scale of the addition intrudes on the historic part of the structure. Building 214 has lost key aspects of integrity and is counted as a non-contributing building.

**Building 210, (one non-contributing building)**, is a new building constructed by the CDC in 1998 to the east of Building 214 (Chris Volinkaty, personal communication, February 19, 2008). This new structure, called the Respite House, uses the building number designation 210 and mimics Building 214 which is directly east. The original Building 210 was a one-story frame structure built as a garage by the CCC in 1938 (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It was originally located north of an unnamed dirt road behind the original officers' quarters on the north edge of the original parade grounds and was most likely dismantled when other buildings in this area were removed in the early 1960s (Wallace Long, personal communication, March 11, 2008). Although the new structure that uses the designation 210 was built to mimic the original Building 214, it is not 50 years old, it is not associated in anyway with the original Building 210, and it is not associated with any of the periods of historic significance for



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the Fort Missoula Historic District. Therefore, the building that is currently designated as 210 is not eligible to be considered as a contributing resource to the district and is counted as one non-contributing building.

**Building 310, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story wood frame structure with a basement and brick cooling tower built circa 1947 as a boiler plant. (See Figure 56). The building has a front gable roof with asphalt shingle roofing, wide boxed eaves on the gable ends, and open eaves with exposed rafters on the sides. The siding is of the simple wood horizontal drop style. The east side of the structure has one ribbon of single-hung rectangular wood frame 8-pane windows and one wood frame door with a split window and a bracketed gable awning. The north side has five windows, two of which are connected with a central mullion and are similar to the windows on the east side. The other three are separate double-hung wood frame 4 over 1 window. The exceptionally large boiler chimney is constructed of brick and is located on the gable wall on the west end of the structure. The boiler operator also used the building as a residence. Building 310 is unchanged. It is in good condition and has retained integrity. It is currently owned by the National Guard.

**Building 316, (one non-contributing building)**, is a one and one-half story wood frame structure built in 1936 as the Administration Building for the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It is currently owned by the National Guard and is being used as the Rocky Mountain Museum of Military History. (See Figure 58).

Building 316, originally counted as a contributing resource is counted now as a non-contributing building to the Fort Missoula Historic District. The original roofline design has been altered by the removal of the full-length dormer on the west roof slope. The shed dormer contained ribbons of double-hung, 3-over-2 windows across its 200-foot span and was removed during a remodel attempt in 1999 (Phillip Maechling, personal communication, February 21, 2008). The remodel also resulted in the replacement of the original double-hung wood frame 3-over-3 divided windows on the main floor with single-hung wood frame 3-over-1 divided and single pane windows. (See Figures 74 and 75). The original three-tab asphalt shingle roof material has been replaced with corrugated metal.

Though Building 316's integrity of location, setting, and association remain intact, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the alterations to the building. In particular, because the dormer has been removed, the building no longer retains its integrity of design. This, combined with the loss of the historic windows and roofing material, has rendered the building unable to accurately convey its associations with the historic district.

**Building 330, (one contributing building)**, is a one-story frame structure built as the Motor Pool Garage in 1938 by the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). It has a side gable roof with rolled asphalt roofing, boxed gable end eaves, and open slightly over-hung side eaves (See Figure 63). It has simple horizontal drop wood siding and multiple paneled doors on the north side. Building 330 is evident on the western edge of the Fort complex with several other CCC structures in Figure 13. The building is currently owned by the National Guard. Building 330 is in fair condition and has retained integrity.

*Objects*

**The Fort Missoula Dedication Monument, (one contributing object)**, is constructed of stone in the shape of an obelisk and includes a plaque donated by the Anaconda Mining Company. (See Figure 72). The plaque notes that the establishment of the Fort resulted from the Nez Perce War. The monument relates to contributions made to the post by civilian employees and commemorates the creation of the Fort. The copper plaque was most likely made at the Tuttle Manufacturing and Supply Company foundry in Anaconda, a company owned by Marcus Daly (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008). The monument body is constructed of local granite with the stones squared and mortared. It measures six feet square at the base and is oriented so the four corners point to the cardinal directions. It stands eight feet four inches tall and is topped with a flat capstone that measures three feet square. The plaque is bolted to the southeast face, which looks towards the Fort complex access road, G Street.

The monument was most likely constructed sometime between 1927 and 1929 by John Taylor. Mr. Taylor came to the Fort as a soldier in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment in either 1883 or 1884. Upon his discharge, he applied for and received a civil service position as

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the Post Engineer. His pay came directly from Washington D.C., most likely from the War Department. He was responsible for the maintenance of the post water and electrical systems. In April of 1893 he married Mary Emily Anderson. She was working at the Fort as a maidservant to Lieutenant and Mrs. Duvall. Mr. Taylor and his family lived on the Post until his retirement at age 65 in 1927. During his time at the Fort Mr. Taylor served as one of the caretakers when no regular garrison was present. His workload expanded as new water, sewer, and electrical systems were required. Even after he retired he continued to do odd jobs at the Fort. Three examples of his skill in construction still exist, including the Fort Dedication Monument and the two stone pillars that hold up the sign that marks the original entrance to the Fort. Both the pillars and the monument were constructed within a few years of Mr. Taylor's retirement. Mr. Taylor died February 10, 1945 and is buried in the Missoula Cemetery (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008).

The original nomination listed the original Fort Road, the two stone pillars marking the northeast end of the original Fort Road entrance, and the Fort dedication monument as one contributing resource. These three contributing elements have been separated. The stone dedication monument is one contributing object and relates to contributions made to the post by civilian employees and commemorates the inception of the Fort. The monument relates to the defined periods of significance and to the significance of the district. The monument is in good condition and retains integrity.

*Structures*

The **Fort Missoula Entrance Pillars, (one contributing structure)**, consist of two stone pillars marking the original entrance to Fort Missoula. (See Figure 68). The pillars were constructed sometime between 1927 and 1929 by John Taylor, a civilian who worked as the Fort Missoula Post Engineer from the late 1880s until he retired in 1927 (Wallace Long, personal communication, January 31, 2008). When originally constructed, the pillars marked the junction of the Fort Road with the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road. Currently they face the intersection of South Avenue and Reserve Street. The short, tapered, square pillars are constructed of fieldstones and mortar and are capped by a concrete slab. The sign between the pillars that denotes the original entrance was dedicated in 1977 by the County of Missoula (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). The structure is in good condition and retains integrity.

*Sites*

The **Original Fort Missoula Road, (one contributing site)**, is a two-lane paved road running diagonally to the southwest that accesses the main Fort complex. Although the roadway is still in place, the original entrance is blocked due to increased traffic on Reserve Street. According to the Fort Missoula Historic Resource Study, "The first 300 yards of the Fort Road was closed to public use in 1974. The remainder of the 4,753-foot entryway is joined by roadways from both Reserve and South Avenue. This raised road is lined on both sides by elms, which were planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps about 1934. The road originally led to a sentry box and the Provost Marshall's office prior to the abandonment of the Fort by the regular army in 1947. It now joins the Fort's internal road system near the Army Reserve Center and the Nez Perce War Memorial," (the Fort Missoula Dedication Monument) (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). The road is in good condition and retains integrity.

The Fort Missoula Historic Dump, **24MO0188, (one contributing site)**, is independently eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site was initially recorded by Dr. Carling Malouf, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, in 1982. (See Figure 73). Dr. Malouf first noted the site in 1944 while he was stationed at Fort Missoula as a first lieutenant. Dr. Malouf led a class of university students in an excavation and testing program for several decades that recovered thousands of artifacts currently housed in the Anthropology Department at the University of Montana. The site's boundaries, depth, and extent of the site along with National Register eligibility were not formally established during Dr. Malouf's investigations. An investigation conducted in 2004 was able to establish the site boundaries along with a recommendation for the NRHP based upon the extensive information potential of the site (Hall and Knudsen 2004:4, 24-25). The site is in good condition and retains integrity.

**Guardsman Lane** also known as the **CCC Road, (one contributing site)**, is a two-lane access road from South Avenue constructed in 1941 by a local contractor for the CCC (The Missoula Sentinel, 25 October, 1941). The road provided access to the CCC facilities

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located on the west end of the Fort Missoula complex. It is currently paved and provides the main access to the west end of the Fort complex. It is in good condition and has retained integrity.

The **Original Post Bakery site, (one contributing site)**, is the location where the original Post Bakery was constructed in 1878 (Ogborne et al. 2008). The bakery was a one-story log structure that was used into the early 1900s. Recent excavations at the site indicate the presence of structural materials and historic artifacts relevant to the early use of the Fort (Ogborne et al. 2008).

The **CCC Warehouse Building 308 site, (one contributing site)**, is the location where Building 308, a one-story frame warehouse was constructed in 1938 by the CCC (Ed Sharp Collection, Map B - 1388, Montana Historical Society, Helena). Recent excavations at the site indicate the presence of structural materials and historic artifacts relevant to the early use of the Fort. The excavations were also able to identify the location of the warehouse's north wall (Ogborne et al. 2008).

The **Trash Deposit site, (one contributing site)**, is where a trash deposit was laid down during the early use of the Fort (Hall 2003:12). Although recent excavations at the site did not extend below 30 centimeters (cm), the results indicate the area from 30 cm and above may have been plowed. The excavations revealed a typical trash scatter and mixed stratigraphy associated with a plow zone. The artifacts recovered from this area, although of mixed stratigraphy, did include late 1800s and early 1900s standard military issue clips and cartridges. Additional artifacts recovered include ceramics, butchered and burned bone, building materials and more. The recent excavations did not explore below 30 centimeters below surface because the planned development for this area will not exceed that depth. Metal detector sweeps and shovel probes conducted at the conclusion of the excavations indicated the main trash deposit was most likely at a lower depth than had been excavated. The site is in good condition and retains integrity.

The **Internment Camp Foundations site, (one contributing site)**, is the area where the barracks used to house the alien internees were built. (See Figure 69). It was listed on the original nomination form as a contributing resource and considered only the foundations and depressions where buildings once stood. A series of excavations at Fort Missoula have demonstrated that the historical archaeological record at Fort Missoula is intact even after decades of illegal collecting activities. These deposits span the entire historic period of the Fort. The Internment Camp Foundations site includes an archaeological deposit as well as the foundations and depressions that relate to this significant chapter in Fort Missoula history.

It is important to note that the site may have been negatively impacted by the construction of two paved parking lots in the northwest quarter of the site. The construction of the two parking lots may have impacted eight foundations within the western two rows of barrack foundations in the northwest quarter of the site. (See Figure 3). The remaining six original foundation locations within those two western rows and the thirteen original foundation locations within the eastern two rows appear to be intact. The two parking lots are located on a raised earthen berm that indicates the foundation locations are intact. Aerial photographs indicate a smaller dirt parking lot existed in the area prior to the paved lots. The paved parking lots were constructed sometime between 1977 and 1989 (Army Reserve Regional Facility archival materials). It is undetermined whether there are intact foundation remnants under the raised lots or whether the foundations were entirely removed. Even so, there is potential for remaining archaeological information in this area. The site consists of the foundations, depressions, and the associated historical archaeological deposit. The site is in fair condition and retains integrity.

*Fort Missoula Historic Cultural Landscape*

The **Fort Missoula Historic Cultural Landscape, (one contributing site)**, is based on the Fort Missoula historic district. The historic cultural landscape component of the district was not considered during the original nomination process. A cultural landscape is produced when human interaction with the land leaves traces of historically significant use. A key component of a cultural landscape is its visual character. Analyzing the visual character of a cultural landscape includes identifying the area's original configuration, significant changes that have occurred through time, and current condition.

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The visual character of any historic district is determined by three fundamental factors. These include: the site configuration of the natural or manmade topography and vegetation, the layout or the way in which the travel routes are laid out and property parcels are arranged, and the architecture, specifically, the design of the buildings, structures, and objects (Francaviglia 1991:13).

In addition to the site configuration, layout, and architecture, the extended viewshed of a historic property provides its larger visual context, how the property fits into its surroundings. Viewsheds are determined from and towards a central point of focus that include the significant elements of a project area and its surrounding landscape (USDI NRHP Bulletin 30). The point of focus at Fort Missoula is the second parade ground. This area is centrally located within the Fort Historic District and has been in use since the reconstruction of the original post in 1908 (McDonald and Bick 1986).

The historic district's cultural landscape has two significant time periods within the context of Fort Missoula history. The first time period consists of an attempt to "beautify" the area following a national trend during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The second period consists of the landscaping done at the Fort by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s and early 1940s.

**Site Configuration**

The Fort Missoula area was originally an open prairie terrace located on the north bank of a large bend in the Bitterroot River four miles southwest of the town of Missoula. In general, native plant communities would have included bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoreugnaria spicata*), rough fescue (*Festuca scabrella*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) and junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*) as dominant grasses. Silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*), larkspur (*Delphinium bicolor*), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza haggittata*), and penstemon (*Penstemon wilcoxii*) would have been common spring wildflowers, and hairy golden aster (*Chrysopsis villosa*), blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), and asters (including *Aster pansus* and *A. falcatus*) were common late-season wildflowers. Forested sections, primarily the riparian area along the Bitterroot River, were dominated by old growth black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) and mixed deciduous shrubs including chokecherry, hawthorn, and dogwood. Native grasses and sedges, snowberry and false Solomon's seal dominated the under story (Marler 2006).

The first significant time period for the Fort's landscape development is centered on the "City Beautiful" movement, which swept the nation in the late 1800s and early 1900s (Wilson 1964:xiii). The movement, which developed between 1880 and 1920, had its heyday between 1900 and 1910. This movement was an attempt to try to fashion American cities into beautiful functional places that would inspire civic pride and moral responsibility. The ideal found physical expression in urban design, with public and semi-public buildings, civic centers, and park and boulevard systems, with extensions or embellishments to the existing systems. These changes were the "tokens of the improved environment" that constituted the goal of the movement. These tokens of improvement were also found in ordinary street improvements, including "good pavement, attractive furniture such as lampposts, and carefully selected and maintained trees," (Wilson 1989:1).

One of the prime examples of a military post influenced by the City Beautiful movement is the Presidio in San Francisco. In the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Presidio saw an increase in troop numbers and a subsequent need for additional buildings and access routes. The post consulted with Daniel Burnham, a city planner who utilized City Beautiful ideals in his designs. Burnham recommended the drives and concourses around the Presidio be arranged so the public could enjoy the best views of the landscape. This paralleled his design ideas for the city (Benton-Short 1998:39). In her book, *The Presidio: From Army Post to National Park*, Lisa Benton-Short described the City Beautiful influence on the Presidio as helping to craft "a distinctive cultural landscape" at the post. She states, "Intentional beautification efforts had changed the natural environment and brought into being an intensely humanized landscape," (Benton-Short 1998:39).

The landscape at Fort Missoula reflects the City Beautiful movement in several ways. Examples from the Fort landscape are evident in the very design of the Fort complex as well as elements like the widened boulevard system, the careful selection and planting of ornamental shrubs and trees, and the addition of wrought iron fences, concrete sidewalks, raised boardwalks, raised planter flower boxes along the sidewalks on Officers Row, seeded grass lawns, and decorative fire hydrants and lampposts. (See Figure 77).

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Beautifying of the Fort during its initial construction in the late 1870s and early 1880s included attempts to organize the layout and natural configuration with manageable transportation routes and introduced vegetation. The Fort Missoula historic record from this time period is sprinkled with references to the goals and ideals of the City Beautiful movement. An 1884 letter from the post commander to the Adjutant General's office indicated that in regards to "beautifying of the post" long lines of cottonwoods transplanted from nearby groves and yards in front of the officers' quarters had been added. (See Figure 80). These improvements were watered by a three-inch main from the Bitterroot River (Fort Missoula Collection, Series 1, Box 1, Folder 2 "Correspondence 1877-1899":216).

The military post at Missoula, which had an "open design" from the beginning, followed the City Beautiful movement during the renovation of the Fort complex between 1908 and 1912 (Flaherty 1978:15-16). During the renovation of the Fort, tokens of improvement following the City Beautiful ideals were incorporated in the street and landscaping design. These included wider transportation routes around the new parade ground, street trees, lampposts, sidewalks, and low wrought-iron fencing to protect the new lawns seeded in front of the new officers' quarters. (See Figures 7 and 77). The sidewalks delineating the seeded lawns and new trees around the Post Hospital during this time were of a raised wooden plank construction, a unique system at Fort Missoula. (See Figure 15) Other landscaping improvements included raised flower boxes lining the sidewalks along Officers Row. These tokens of improvements, including the open interior views, delineated and cultivated lawns and street trees, and widened boulevards, helped to craft a distinctive cultural landscape at Fort Missoula. As with the Presidio in San Francisco, Fort Missoula had become both a park and a small military community within the larger and continually growing urban community of Missoula (Benton-Short 1998:39).

The general use of the Fort complex, including renovations, new construction, transportation routes, landscaping, and the introduction of grain and hay-fed livestock into the greater Fort area, among other things, allowed for the continued reduction of native vegetation and the increasing presence of non-native elements. Non-native invasive plant species that have become established in the Fort area over the course of time include spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, sulfur cinquefoil, henbane, baby's breath, quack grass, and smooth brome, in varying densities (Marler 2006).

The second significant time period for the Fort's landscape configuration centered on the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Between 1933 and 1942 Fort Missoula was used as a regional headquarters for the Corps. During the time the CCC were present at the Fort, the Corps conducted numerous landscaping projects within the district. These projects most likely included the planting of boulevard trees along the original entrance road and other areas of the Fort.

There are multiple lines of evidence suggesting that the Siberian Elms at Fort Missoula were planted by the CCC. One source notes "the trees along the original entrance road were planted by the CCC in 1934," (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). A May 1935 edition of the Green Guideon, a monthly newsletter published by the CCC, mentions that the Corps conducted landscaping at the Fort, but does not describe what specific landscaping activities occurred (The Green Guideon, 31 May, 1935). Historic aerial photographs taken during the CCC period depict ornamental trees and shrubs all around the buildings along Officers Row, including shrubs in the backyards that define the individual yards much like fences. (See Figure 79). According to the Missoula City Urban Forester, the Siberian Elms at the Fort are of the proper age to have been planted by the CCC (Scott Stringer, personal communication, August 8, 2007). The final line of evidence, and the most compelling, comes from historic photographs. (See Figures 78 and 79). The trees along what would become E and H streets (Figure 78) and along the main entrance road (Figure 79) were already well established by the time these photographs were taken in the early 1940s, indicating they were most likely planted before the internment camp presence at the Fort, which suggests the timeframe of the CCC.

The CCC utilized a large portion of the western edge of the Fort during the 1930s and early 1940s creating a need for additional buildings and access routes. This increased use of a wider area of the Fort, with additional structures and transportation routes, continued to impact the remaining native vegetation. In the riparian area along the river, some ornamental shrubs and box elder were introduced, specifically on Steven's Island located south of the original parade grounds. Since box elder is not native west of the continental divide, it is an artificial assemblage. In addition, non-native grasses and forbs, including several noxious weeds such as common tansy, hounds tongue, and Canadian thistle are present. Exotic grasses present include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratense*) and reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*) (Marler 2006).

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**Site Layout**

Fort Missoula was constructed using an open design implemented by the military in the 1870s. Based on this design, the Fort had no palisade walls or defensive earthworks. This open design was used for forts constructed primarily in the West and was meant to create a “logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside,” (McDonald and Bick 1986). This open design assisted with monitoring travel to and from the military post. The design called for “open, exposed clusters of buildings” around the traditional rectangular parade grounds. Seven of the eleven major military posts built in Montana during the late 1800s used the open design (McDonald and Bick 1986).

The original design of the Fort had the post structures arranged around a rectangular parade ground with the long southern edge of the parade ground running along the Bitterroot River. (See Figure 81). The structures included a hospital, dead house, headquarters, chapel, laundress quarters, a Chinese laundry, a post sutler, barracks, officers’ quarters, adjutant’s office, gymnasium, powder magazine, guardhouse, subsistence storehouse, quartermaster’s storehouse, non-commissioned officers’ quarters, and bakery. The officers’ quarters were located along the long north leg of the parade ground, facing the river. The laundress quarters and barracks were on the east and west end of the complex (Long 1991).

During the late 1800s, transportation routes included a southwest-running dirt road that accessed the Fort from the town. There was also a second access to the Fort area from the west, an access road from the Fort to the Post cemetery located several hundred feet to the north, and unnamed dirt lanes that provided access between the structures. (See Figure 80).

Based on research conducted by Dale Jones, a Montana railroad historian, the Northern Pacific Railroad (NP) reached Missoula in 1883 but did not have any rail access to the Fort. The Missoula and Bitterroot Valley Railroad, a subsidiary of the NP, built a rail line that ran southwest from Missoula towards Hamilton in 1888. This line had a siding named “Post” in the vicinity of the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road southeast of the Fort. The siding was 1,051 feet long and listed on Northern Pacific timetables from 1888 to 1968 (Dale Jones, personal communication, January 26, 2008). Any freight from the Northern Pacific’s mainline or the Bitterroot branch line intended for the Fort was most likely moved by wagon from the Post siding or from Missoula proper. This “Post” siding may have leant its name to the Post Siding Road that accesses the Fort complex running northwest from the old Highway 93 route, which was originally known as the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64).

The reconstruction of the Fort during the early 1900s moved the focus of the post design a few hundred feet to the northeast. (See Figure 9). A new parade ground was established with a curved row of new officers’ quarters and barracks on the north and east sides facing the new grounds. (See Figure 82). A new post hospital, guardhouse, water tower, post-exchange, and headquarters were also added (Long 1991:12-13). In addition, two non-commissioned officers’ quarters, a post bakery, quartermaster’s storehouse and root cellar were added a short distance southeast and east of the new grounds (McDonald and Bick 1986).

Transportation routes within the Fort complex were added to access the new structures. The Fort Road, which ran southwest, and the Post Siding Road, which ran west-northwest, connected the military post with the Missoula-Bitterroot Valley Road. The Fort Road led to a sentry box and the Provost Marshall’s Office until the Fort was abandoned by the military in 1947. It now connects with the Fort complex’s internal road system at G Street (McDonald, Long, and Hardin 1984:64). Routes that would become A, D, E, F, H, and J Streets outlined the new parade grounds and followed the curve of the new officers’ quarters. (See Figure 83).

In the early decades of the 1900s, the Post Siding Road was used as a street railway route by the Missoula Streetcar Company. (See Figure 84). The street railway route did not enter the Fort proper but ended at a “roundabout” located in the triangle point between the Post Siding Road and the original Fort Road, directly east of the Fire Station. (See Figure 12). The streetcar company operated from the early 1910s into the late 1930s when all lines were abandoned (Dale Jones, personal communication, January 26, 2008).

The use of the Fort as a regional headquarters for the CCC increased activity on the western edge. This in turn required additional access routes. New routes included what would become B and C Streets. An unnamed street that ran north of and parallel to E Street

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was also added (See Figure 86). Although this unnamed street no longer exists, evidence of it remains as a linear arrangement of trees along its route (See Figure 87).

At the onset of World War II, several rows of barracks were constructed to house internees. These were built on the southeast end of the Fort complex in an open field located east of the two large army barracks built during the reconstruction of the Fort. Unnamed dirt roads and I Street provided access between the internee barracks and the rest of the Fort complex. In the fall of 1941, a road was constructed by a contractor for the CCC so they could access their facilities on the northwest end of the Fort complex and would not have to pass through the internment camp area constructed on the southeast end of the Fort (The Missoula Sentinel, 25 October, 1941). This is the road known as Guardsman Lane and/or the CCC Road that currently accesses the west end of the Fort complex from South Avenue and is the main access route to the Fort cemetery. (See Figure 83). An unnamed dirt road that is no longer maintained accessed the Fort cemetery running north from the west end of Officers' Row. This road may have been a continuation of D Street and was most likely used to access the Fort Missoula Gun Club established by military personnel in the 1940s (Hall 2003:12).

**Site Architecture**

The original Fort structures, including the laundress quarters, barracks, and non-commissioned officers' quarters, were of log construction. The officers' quarters were of frame construction with Colonial Revival styling, one and one-half story fronts, one-story backs, large gable wood-shingle roofs, front dormers, and wood lap siding (McDonald and Bick 1986). The powder magazine was the only structure made of stone and mortar. Powder magazines are architecturally unique structures whose form is directly related to the substance they housed. During the mining frontier, the major powder producing companies quickly learned that powder could only be safely stored in those houses constructed by themselves or by the military (Hall et al 2003). Powder houses at military posts and mining camps from this time period are remarkably similar in appearance and location and their architecture is singularly unique. The logs and lumber came from the post's timber reserve in Pattee Canyon and stones for foundations or other building needs came from a quarry at what is now called McCauley Butte, where the post also conducted target practice (Fort Missoula Correspondence 1879-1881:137). At least some of these early structures were plastered. It is possible that lime obtained from the use of two lime kilns present at the post was used in mixing the mortar and plaster and possibly cement used for construction (Fort Missoula Correspondence 1879-1881: 282, 295).

During the reconstruction of the Fort, circa 1908 to 1912, the new buildings were designed in the Mission style of architecture. Structure elements from this timeframe include red-tiled hipped roofs with exposed rafters on broad eaves and plain string courses outlining the gables, balconies, and windows (McDonald and Bick 1986). The new officers' quarters, barracks, and hospital were two and a half-story reinforced cast concrete buildings. The quartermaster's storehouse and new headquarters were constructed of brick (Long 1991:12). The two non-commissioned officers' quarters were two-story wood frame buildings with lap siding.

During the time the Fort was used by the CCC, several additional structures were added. These included two barracks, an administrative building, two warehouses, and two shops. Crafted for ease of construction and functionality, these buildings were simple frame structures with wood lap siding and wood shingle roofs (McDonald and Bick 1986).

The internee barracks constructed in the 1940s were built on concrete pads and were simple wood frame structures with lap siding and gable roofs. (See Figure 14). During this timeframe, guard towers and tall metal fencing were used around the perimeter of the internee camp. These elements were later removed. The wood frame Provost Marshall's office was added circa 1945 (Wallace Long, personal communication, February 20, 2008). Two concrete-block, flat-roofed, cell blocks, located on the eastern edge of the Fort were added circa 1946 (McDonald and Bick 1986). At the conclusion of the use of the Fort as an internment camp and prison, the barracks erected to house the internees, the guard towers, and tall fencing were dismantled and removed and use of the Fort strictly as an army military post ended. A total of twelve additional structures were erected within the main Fort complex after 1947. Most of these are maintenance and ancillary buildings for existing structures, with the exception of the Bureau of Land Management office built in 1984 (McDonald and Bick 1986).

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**Viewshed**

The original viewshed of the Fort was extensive on three sides. The natural vegetation along the Bitterroot River hampered the view from and towards the Fort on the south. The distance from the main town, and its increasing residential and commercial construction, coupled with the open design, flat topography, and sparse vegetation, provided an expansive view from and towards the Fort. (See Figures 76 and 80). After the reconstruction of the Fort in the early 1900s, the new officers' quarters and barracks reduced the direct line of sight to the east. Even so, the Fort viewshed was still fairly expansive and its configuration in an open prairie on the north bank of a bend in the Bitterroot River was still quite evident. (See Figures 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, and 17). During this phase of the Fort's development, the water tower was one of the more prominent elements. (See Figure 6).

The Fort's viewshed was still fairly open and the Fort water tower was still one of the most commanding visible structures during the time of the CCC and internment camp's use of the Fort. (See Figure 13). The most unobstructed view from the second parade grounds was towards the northwest. Although trees and structures have reduced the expansiveness of the original viewshed, the Fort area was still highly visible along the open plains between the town of Missoula and the Bitterroot River as late as 1950. (See Figure 85).

**Current Conditions**

Currently, most of the transportation routes within the Fort complex have been improved and paved. (See Figure 87). Some of these routes remain from the original layout of the Fort and some remain from the reconstruction period, the CCC period, and the internment camp period. Other routes, including the one north and parallel to E Street, no longer exist. Most of the original post structures were removed beginning in the 1960s. Many of the reconstruction period buildings are still being used although some have been altered from their original design. CCC period structures are still being utilized although the two large warehouses no longer exist. A total of twelve additional structures were erected within the main Fort complex after 1947. Most of these are maintenance and ancillary buildings for existing structures, with the exception of the Bureau of Land Management office built in 1984 (McDonald and Bick 1986).

As early as the 1930s, the area surrounding the Fort complex was beginning to be developed. The Missoula Country Club was one of the first entities to establish itself in the vicinity of the Fort. It is directly southeast of the Fort complex and within 75 feet of the water tower. As the town of Missoula grew, and with the sale or lease of portions of the Fort's holdings starting in 1948, additional development in the area was inevitable. Community Hospital, a recreational complex, a public golf course, and other private entities have been established on what was once part of the Fort's holdings to the east of the main complex along the original access route from Missoula.

Although some of the Siberian elms planted along the Fort Road have been removed and some have been replaced, the majority remain, and the manmade tree-lined corridor along this historic entryway is still quite evident. In other areas of the Fort, specifically along the front of the Fort's reconstruction-era Officers' Row, the elms have been all but obliterated. However, the tree-lined boulevards evoke the historic period of Fort Missoula in a compelling fashion. These elms and other trees planted as street trees, along with other vegetative growth from landscaping and watering, coupled with encroaching development, power lines, and structures, have reduced the extended viewshed from and to the second parade grounds at the Fort significantly. (See Figure 87). Even the view of the Fort water tower, a significant visual element of the complex for decades, has been impacted. (See Figure 88).

**Conclusions**

The Fort Missoula Historic District was formally listed with the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. At that time, the historic landscape of the district was not considered for inclusion as a contributing resource. The cultural landscape of the Fort Missoula Historic District is a contributing resource to the district and has retained integrity of the seven major qualities as outlined by the National Register.



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Although the visual character of the original 1878 post has been largely erased by subsequent periods of construction and use, there are remnants. These remnants, including the non-commissioned officers' quarters, the powder magazine, some of the original transportation routes, and the still undeveloped location of the original parade grounds, provide some connection to the original Fort plan.

The visual character of the reconstruction period, which occurred during the height of the City Beautiful movement nationwide, is the strongest presence within the Fort complex. The Fort Hospital building, the buildings along Officers' Row, the large barracks buildings, the post-exchange and headquarters buildings, additional transportation routes, and the still undeveloped second parade grounds, all remain from the reconstruction period. The lawns and street trees, first added during this timeframe and further improved upon during the landscaping efforts of the CCC, are also visual reminders of the Fort's early history.

Although the extended viewshed from and to the second parade grounds has been reduced overtime by numerous structures, heavy vegetative growth, power lines, and encroaching development, the visual character of the Fort's reconstruction period within the Fort complex provides an element of historic continuity. The negative impacts are minor and do not detract from the overall visual character and integrity of the landscape.

Although the overall acreage of the Fort's holdings has been reduced overtime, the location of the Fort complex has not changed. The environmental setting was crafted to fit the needs and ideologies of both the military and the nation and is representative of the historic processes that occurred within the Fort area. Historic photographs of the area depicting the environmental changes overtime and the current tree-lined roads are evidence of this. The Fort is directly associated with significant historical events and because the Fort area has retained significant historic characteristics it can still evoke a sense of those past events. Therefore, the qualities of location, setting, association, and feeling have been retained. The qualities of design, workmanship, and materials have also been retained as represented most specifically by the structural elements, or architecture, of the district.

The Fort's landscape should be considered as a contributing resource to the Fort Missoula Historic District. The boundaries of the cultural landscape are wholly located within the historic district boundary. The time period and area of significance for the landscape are the same as the historic district. The Fort Missoula historic landscape retains a significant concentration of evidence as a historic military post and is an excellent example of an area used for a specific purpose integrating the natural topography and shaping it to meet the growing needs and ideologies of a growing nation.

**Contributing and Non-contributing Resources**

The following discussion includes information regarding the contributing and non-contributing resources to the district and three properties that are eligible to be included within the historic district boundary. Changes to the original nomination form include recommendations for 16 additional contributing buildings, one additional contributing object, and six additional contributing sites. Of the 16 additional contributing buildings, two were originally listed as non-contributing. In addition, three buildings originally listed as contributing are now recommended as non-contributing due to significant alterations.

Fourteen buildings, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 34, 35, 36, 37, 63, 310, and 330, which had not been addressed during the original nomination, are contributing buildings. These 14 buildings were present during the defined periods of significance, they relate to the significance of the historic district, they possess integrity, and they are capable of providing important information. They are recommended as contributing resources to the district.

Buildings 156 and 157, two cellblocks originally considered as non-contributing resources, are contributing buildings to the District. These two buildings were present during the last phase of the Fort's operation as an official military post and as such they relate to the defined periods of significance and to the significance of the district. They retain integrity and provide important information of the historic processes at the Fort. Therefore, Buildings 156 and 157 are recommended as contributing resources to the Fort historic district.

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Buildings 203, 214, and 316, which were originally listed as contributing resources, are now non-contributing buildings due to significant alterations. Building 203 has had substantial alterations done to its interior configuration, exterior walls, doors, and structural materials. One key architectural element of a garage is the doors; the bank of doors on the east side of this structure has been significantly altered. These alterations have negatively impacted the building's overall integrity, specifically affecting the aspects of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Because of this, the building is recommended as no longer being a contributing resource.

Building 214 has had significant alterations including incompatible additions to the original structure. It has been remodeled three times since the Child Development Center acquired the building. The scale and mass of the addition significantly detracts from the historic building. Because of these alterations the aspects of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been negatively impacted. Due to the incompatible alterations, Building 214 has lost integrity and is recommended as no longer being a contributing resource.

Building 316 has had renovations conducted since the original nomination process, including removal of the dormer on the west side that ran the full length of the building, alterations to the original windows, and replacement of the original roofing material. Of the seven aspects of integrity, four have been impacted by renovations to the building. The building retains the aspects of location, setting, and association. The aspects of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling have been diminished by the alterations. These aspects are significant to the retention of integrity for Building 316. Therefore, the building is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Fort historic district.

The original nomination listed the Fort Missoula entrance pillars, the original entrance road, and the Fort Missoula Dedication monument as one contributing resource. These have now been separated. The entrance pillars are one contributing structure, the original entrance road is one contributing site, and the monument is one contributing object. All three resources relate to the defined periods of significance for the district. They retain integrity and provide important information of the historic processes at the Fort. Therefore, they qualify as integral parts of the district and are recommended as contributing resources.

The six sites that are contributing resources to the Fort Missoula Historic District include 24MO0188 or the Historic Fort Missoula Dump, Guardsman Lane also known as the CCC Road, the original post bakery site, the site of one of the CCC warehouses (Building 308), the site of an 1880s-era trash deposit, and the Fort's historic landscape. These six sites were present during the defined periods of significance, they relate to the significance of the historic district, and, although the sites have undergone changes to their original configuration, they possess integrity of historically significant resources and are capable of providing important information of the historic processes at the Fort. Therefore, these six sites are recommended as contributing resources to the Fort historic district.

The Internment Camp Foundations site, which was listed on the original nomination form as a contributing resource, may have been negatively impacted by the construction of two paved parking lots. Even so, the potential for intact historically significant archaeological resources beneath the two parking lots remains. The potential for buried cultural resources remaining within impacted areas of the Fort complex has been demonstrated by excavations conducted at the Historic Fort Missoula Dump (24MO0188), the original post bakery site, the CCC warehouse Building 308 site, and the 1880s-era trash deposit site. Therefore, it is recommended that these two lot areas remain as an integral component of the Internment Camp Foundations site.

The full changes to the original nomination documentation of contributing and non-contributing resources in the Fort Missoula Historic District include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The change in count of the contributing and non-contributing resources is based on the resources present.

**Fort Missoula Historic District, Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

*Note: Each building, site or object is presented in two lines, the first table line is the 1987 nomination and the second line is the current information and includes (current ownership and/or use). The dates provided in the second line is information compiled during this update. C or N = Contributing resource to the historic district or Non-contributing resource. The Building Number T and*

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*P designations, Temporary and Permanent, have been removed from the designations to simplify the numbering system. There are several buildings from the 1987 nomination which have been removed or destroyed; all of the buildings and features from the 1987 nomination are listed here. This list includes buildings and features not listed on the 1987 nomination form. N/A – the 1987 nomination did not address this building or feature. See Figures 18 – 73 for current photographs.*

Table 1. Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources to the Fort Missoula Historic District

NO.	NAME	DATE(S)	DESCRIPTION/COMMENT	C OR NC	CLASSIFICATION
1	Post Headquarters	1940	2 ½ story frame, Offices	C	Building
1	(Lolo NF, vacant)		Unchanged	C	
2	Post Exchange	1906	2 ½ story brick, Offices	C	Building
2	(NRHC, Heritage Hall)		Restored in 1998	C	
9	Post Hospital	1911	3 ½ story concrete, Hospital	C	Building
9	(WMMHC - offices)		Unchanged	C	
11	Garage	ca. 1938	1 story balloon frame, Constructed by the CCC	N/A	Building
11	(WMMHC – storage)		Unchanged	C	
12	Hospital Staff Quarters	1938	1 story frame residence, Constructed by the CCC	C	Building
12	(WMMHC – Family Services)		Minor modifications – windows and doors replaced, modernized	C	
14	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex, Windows and doors boarded over	C	Building
14	(U of M, vacant)		Unchanged	C	
15	Garage		1 story balloon frame, Storage	N/A	Building
15	(U of M)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
16	NCO Quarters	1910	2 story frame duplex	C	Building
16	(U of M, vacant)		Unchanged, Windows and doors boarded over	C	
17	Pump house		1 story cement, partially submerged, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
17	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	
18	Transformer shed		Balloon frame, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
18	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	

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19	Shed		1 story, balloon frame, Base of Water tank	N/A	Building
19	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Unchanged	C	
20	Pump house		1 story cement, partially submerged, Associated with Water Tank	N/A	Building
20	(NRHC)	Ca. 1912	Exterior unchanged, Vacant, equipment removed	C	
21	Electrical Substation	Ca. 1954	1 story concrete substation	N/A	Building
21	(NRHC)	Ca. 1940	Unchanged, constructed for Internee Camp, Vacant	C	
24	Company Barracks	1910	2 ½ story concrete barracks	C	Building
24	(Lolo National Forest SO)		Unchanged	C	
26	Company Barracks	1910	2 ½ story concrete barracks	C	Building
26	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
27	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete four-plex	C	Building
27	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
28	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
28	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
29	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
29	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
30	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete residence	C	Building
30	(NRHC Offices)		Unchanged	C	
31	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
31	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
32	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
32	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
33	Officers Quarters	1910	2 ½ story concrete duplex	C	Building
33	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
34	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
34	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	

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35	Garage		Single car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
35	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
36	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
36	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
37	Garage		4 car, balloon frame	N/A	Building
37	(NRHC)	Ca. 1938	Unchanged	C	
46	Fire Station/ Guard House	1940	2 story concrete offices	C	Building
46	(Lolo NF)		Unchanged	C	
51	Water tank	1912	151' metal tower, Mistakenly listed as T-19 on some references	C	Structure
51	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
63	Provost Marshall's Office	1945	1 story frame office	NC	Building
63	(BLM, storage)		Unchanged	C	
101	Army Reserve Motor Pool	Ca. 1947	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
101			Altered doors	NC	
105	Post Bakery	1910	1 ½ story concrete	C	Building
105	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
114	USFS Laboratory	ca. 1965	Mobile home laboratory	NC	Building
114	(USFS)		Unchanged	NC	
142	Quartermaster's Stable	1910	1 ½ story concrete stable	C	Building
142	(U of M)		Unchanged	C	
150	Recreation Hall/Gym	1940	3 story frame building	C	Building
150	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
154	Vocational Education Building	1945	1 story metal Quonset hut, Moved in 1987	NC	Building
154				NC	Removed
156	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
156	(U of M, academic labs)		Unchanged	C	
157	Solitary Cell Block	1945	1 story concrete block	NC	Building
157	(U of M, academic labs)		Unchanged	C	

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201	NCO Quarters	1877	1 story log duplex	C	Building
201	(Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)		Unchanged	C	
202	Carriage House	1880	1 story frame	C	Building
202	(Historical Museum at Fort Missoula)		Unchanged	C	
203	Warehouse	1940	1 story frame, Built by CCC	C	Building
203			Doors and roof substantially altered	N/C	
210	Respite House	1998	1 story frame	N/A	Building
210	(CDC)		New construction	N/C	
214	CCC Barracks	1938	1 story frame residence	C	Building
214	(Child Development Center)		Altered, incompatible additions	NC	
310	Boiler Plant	Ca. 1947	1 story frame plant, residence	NC	Building
310			Unchanged	C	
312	Warehouse	1936	2 story frame warehouse	C	Building
312			Unchanged	C	
316	CCC Admin Building	1936	1 ½ story frame offices	C	Building
316	(RMMMH)		Incompatible alterations, reduced integrity	NC	
322	Quartermasters Storehouse	1911	1 ½ story brick offices	C	Building
322	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, stabilized	C	
323	Quartermasters Root Cellar	1908	Underground storage cellar	C	Building
323	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, stabilized	C	
327	Oil Storage Building	1940	1 story frame warehouse, Built by CCC	C	Building
327	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
328	Motor Pool Garage	1940	1 story frame garage, Built by CCC	C	Building
328	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
330	Motor Pool Garage	1938	1 story frame garage, Built by CCC	N/C	Building

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330	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
334	Powder Magazine	1878	1 story stone storage building	C	Building
334	(NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
350	Maintenance Shop	1962	1 story frame shop	N/C	Building
350	(National Guard)		Unchanged	N/C	
351	Storage	Ca. 1962	1 story cinder block	N/A	Building
351	(National Guard)		Unchanged	N/C	
	Post Cemetery	1878	0.88 acre military cemetery	C	Site
	(National Guard)		Unchanged	C	
	Second Parade Grounds	1910	Parade ground of the SW quadrant	C	Site
	(NRHC)		Unchanged, Center of today's Fort complex	C	
	Original Parade Grounds and Foundations	1877	Parade ground of the NW quadrant / Officers Quarters and Barracks	C	Site
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, Center of the original Fort complex	C	
	Sentry Boxes (2)	1941	Not in-situ	N/C	Buildings
	(Fort Missoula Historical Museum)		Unchanged, moved several times, additional moves planned	N/C	
	Foundations – Internment Camp depressions	1941	Internment camp building foundations and depressions	C	Site
	(The University of Montana)		Paved parking lots (2) are located in the vicinity of foundations	C	Note: Historical Archaeological resource present
	24MO0188, Fort Missoula Historic Dump	1880s	Independently eligible for NRHP, Excavations by the U of M Dept of Anthropology	N/A	Site
	24MO0188 (The University of Montana)		Unchanged	C	
	Original Fort Road	1880s	Delineated within Fort Missoula Historic District Boundary	C	Site
	Original Fort		Unchanged	C	

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	Road				
	Fort Entrance Monument	1929	Stone pillars (2) and commemorating sign	C	Structure
	Fort Entrance Monument		Unchanged	C	
	Fort Missoula Dedication Monument	1929	Stone obelisk with plaque, plaque made by ACM Co., Notes Fort Missoula origins	N/A	Object
	Fort Missoula Dedication Monument (NRHC)		Unchanged	C	
	Guardsman Lane / CCC Road	1941	Two lane road, Constructed for CCC	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		SHPO concurrence, contributing resource, 01/14/2005, Mitigation efforts (Hall et al, 2007)	C	
	Original Post Bakery Foundation Site	1878	Site from 1 story log structure	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		SHPO Concurrence, contributing resource, 01/14/2005, Data recovery mitigation excavations	C	
	CCC Warehouse, Building 308	Ca. 1938	Site from 1 story frame warehouse	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		SHPO concurrence, contributing resource, 01/14/2005, Data recovery mitigation excavations	C	
	Trash Deposit	ca. 1880s	Previously unknown trash scatter	N/A	Site
	(City of Missoula Parks and Recreation)		SHPO concurrence, contributing resource, 01/14/2005, Data recovery mitigation excavations	C	
	Fort Missoula Historic Landscape	1877-present	Not addressed during original nomination process.	N/A	Site
	Fort Missoula Historic Landscape			C	



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**STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY** (Revised from Original Nomination)

The Fort Missoula Historic District retains a high degree of historic architectural integrity. Although modern development has occurred on three sides of the Fort complex, the cluster of historic Fort buildings, roadways, cemetery, and the two separate parade grounds remain intact and accurately convey the historical development of the military post during the historic period from 1877 to 1947. The essential physical features that comprise the district include the buildings, structures, objects, and sites associated with the Fort Missoula Military Post, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Alien Detention Camp, the Northwestern Branch United States Disciplinary Barracks, and the overall historic landscape. These features graphically and evocatively convey the significance of the historic district.

The seven aspects of integrity strongly evoke historical significance while illuminating the multiple layers of history for the district. The location and setting of the Fort Missoula Historic District, situated within both the rural and urban environment of the city of Missoula, vividly illustrates the reality of a Military Post established on the open plains transforming into an urban park while retaining the essence of its historic processes. The various buildings, parade grounds, cemetery, and transportation routes combine to present an undeniable design for the district. The qualities of design, workmanship, and materials have also been retained as represented most specifically by the structural elements, or architecture, of the district. The Fort Missoula Historic District expresses a strong sense of feeling and association with the multiple layers of history that are present. The Fort is directly associated with significant historical events and, because the Fort area has retained significant historic characteristics, it can still evoke a sense of those past events. Therefore, aspects of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association have been retained.

One of the most compelling physical features of the district is the historic landscape. The historic landscape present in the Fort Missoula Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. The Fort Missoula historic landscape retains a significant concentration of evidence as a military post and represents an area used for specific purposes that integrated the natural environment and shaped it to meet the growing needs and ideologies of a growing nation.

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**Statement of Significance Historical Narrative** (Original Nomination)

Due in large measure to the lack of a compelling military need for Fort Missoula, the Fort was plagued by recurrent threats of closure by the Army. However, Missoula business people were well aware that the presence of the Fort contributed significantly to the local economy and they worked hard to maintain the Fort's existence. Through the effective lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon from Missoula during the first years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Congressional appropriations were secured for the complete reconstruction of the Fort in 1904, although no discernible military purpose for the complex had been identified. With its collection of substantial, well-designed new buildings, Fort Missoula continued to flounder through the 1910s and 1920s, until its most active period of use began with the establishment of the Fort as the Rocky Mountain Regional Civilian Conservation Corps administrative center from 1933-1942.

Fort Missoula was the largest CCC headquarters in the United States and the buildings and structures associated with CCC use of the property gain exceptional significance due to their association with this highly successful work program for young men during the depression years. The program contributed significantly to the general economic recovery of not only the City of Missoula by the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming region, an area characterized by sparse population, heavy timber, and extensive grasslands. The CCC is known in the West as the most popular of the New Deal programs. In addition to providing employment for thousands of young men during the Depression era, the CCC program resulted in a wide variety of significant improvements to the environment, including land reclamation and water development projects, fencing, road building, bridge construction, fire control and improvements to the state and national parks of the Rocky Mountain region. Strong community interest in having a CCC camp located nearby is evidenced by the fact that the program directors at Fort Missoula were careful to achieve a wide geographical distribution of the camps so that the benefits of the program would be shared equitably. Fort Missoula's role as the administrative headquarters lends those buildings constructed during this period, some of which are less than fifty years old, exceptional historical significance.

When World War II began and the CCC activities abated, the Fort became the largest internment camp for non-military foreign and native persons. The Fort fit perfectly the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) criteria and was chosen as one of the numerous inland internment camps for approximately 1200 Italian nationals and 1000 Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Fort's involvement with the INS detention and screening of the Issei is of exceptional national significance, and the foundation remains of the internment camp serve as a poignant reminder of one of the more tragic periods of the nation's history.

Fort Missoula was the primary internment camp in the United States for Japanese-born American citizens and was distinct from the numerous camps operated during the war by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of over one hundred thousand citizens of Japanese descent who were born in the United States (Nisei). The Japanese-born Issei were perceived as a particular threat to United States security at the start of World War II. Lists of prominent Issei had been developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to the initiation of the hostilities between the United States and Japan. Within ten days of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, hundreds of Issei residents in West Coast cities had been rounded up and were on their way to Fort Missoula where INS staged immigration and "loyalty" hearings. When the Fort Missoula internment camp had reached its capacity within weeks of the beginning of the war, the INS established another camp at Fort Lincoln in North Dakota to accommodate additional Issei prisoners.

**(Revisions to the Statement of Significance)**

New construction to meet the needs of the internment camp during World War II made the Fort a prime location for an Army prison camp immediately following the War, when the wartime internees were released. Two maximum security cell blocks and a limited number of other improvements at the Fort were constructed during this final phase of the Fort's history. The two cell blocks and other improvements related to the Army prison camp are integral components of the evolution and historical adaptive use of Fort Missoula by the U. S. Army over a 70-year period, which is characterized by the lack of military uses for the property. Only foundation remains exist to mark the location and arrangement of the rows of internment camp barracks buildings. These wood frame barracks were systematically dismantled after 1947 but the exceptional significance of the events that took place on this site at the east end of the Fort complex are recalled by the rows of concrete pads in the open, windswept field.

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**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

**CREATION AND CONSTRUCTION (Original Nomination)**

In 1867, Chief Red Cloud's war against the forts along the Bozeman Trail, especially Fort C.F. Smith in Montana Territory and Fort Phil Kearny in Wyoming Territory, caused panic among Montanans. The panic resulted in a deluge of telegrams from active Gov. Thomas R. Meagher to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton requesting additional federal troops and permission to call out the Montana militia. Neither request was officially granted, but the militia took up arms and roamed about the countryside. They accomplished very little, except to run up a bill for \$1,100,000.00 which was forwarded to the War Department. After a series of investigations, the territorial government was reimbursed \$515,343 in 1872, but no forts were built for the defense of western Montana.

In the spring of 1874, when President Ulysses Grant ordered the removal of the Flathead Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, Chief Charlo refused to leave. Fearing the outbreak of hostilities, Governor Benjamin Potts and territorial delegate Martin Maginnis issued a series of petitions to Congress requesting a military post to be located in Missoula, ostensibly to control the area's Indians. Local newspapers stated that the presence of soldiers would "invite immigration... stimulate the development of resources... and would be an advantage to business." Variations of this theme appeared all through 1874 and 1875.

Bowing to political pressure, the War Department sent Lt. Col. Wesley Merritt to the Missoula Valley in January, 1876. After examining several locations, he recommended that a one- or two-company post be built at or near Hellgate Pass. Two men were sent out that same year to select and survey the location and later in 1876, the Quartermaster General appropriated \$28,000 to build the new post. In June 1877, two companies from the Seventh Infantry were sent to Missoula to construct the Fort. They marched the 217 miles from Fort Shaw in 17 days and began work on the Fort in late June. Lack of equipment, the long distances over which supplies had to be hauled and the small labor force hampered the construction effort, but the majority of the Fort was finished in 1878.

Fort Missoula, contrary to the popular picture of forts, was never surrounded by walls. After 1870, most of the forts constructed in the West were of a new design and were intended to be the logistical center for an army actively patrolling and policing the countryside. Fort Missoula, and her sister fort, Fort Huachuca in Arizona, both built in 1877, reflect this more aggressive policy. Open, exposed clusters of buildings, most still surrounding the traditional rectangular parade ground, was the new design. Of the eleven major posts constructed in Montana between 1866 and 1892, only four were fortified in some manner; the rest were all built without walls or other defensive works.

**NEZ PERCE WAR (Original Nomination)**

The only Indian battle involving Fort Missoula was against the Nez Perce, a tribe living outside the boundaries of the present state of Montana. When the Nez Perce had been ordered by the government to relocate to a reservation in Idaho away from their ancestral lands, they attempted to flee to Canada. During the course of their retreat from Oregon, the Indians traveled east, following the Lolo Trail into Montana. The soldiers at Fort Missoula were ordered to arrest and disarm them. An earth and log barricade was set up across the Lolo Creek canyon, about five miles above the mouth of the creek, to stop the fleeing Indians. The Indians refused to surrender and changed their course of travel to bypass the fortification. This site was ever after referred to as Fort Fizzle. The soldiers returned to their post and a few days later joined a column led by Col. John Gibbon, commander of Fort Shaw. Loaded into wagons, they set off in pursuit of the slow-moving tribesmen, catching them about 125 miles southeast of Missoula at a place called the Big Hole.

On August 9, 1877, a dawn attack was launched against the sleeping Indian encampment. In 20 minutes, the soldiers were in possession of the camp and the Nez Perce were fleeing in confusion. To cover their families' escape, the warriors rallied and counter-attacked, driving the white men from the village and onto a hillside, besieging them there. During the fierce battle, heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. The soldiers suffered 40 percent casualties, both wounded and dead, and only the approach of additional soldiers on August 10 saved the garrison from complete destruction. The Indian survivors continued their doomed flight toward Canada and were finally captured by the Army in the Bear Paw Mountains in north-central Montana. A few Nez Perce escaped that battle and made it into Canada but ran into trouble later when they attempted to return to Idaho.

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Meanwhile, on November 8, 1877, the post had officially been named Fort Missoula. Companies B, D, H, and I, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment, had replaced the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry garrison on November 14. Newly arrived from Texas, these men lived in tents until frame barracks and non-commissioned officer's quarters were completed in February, 1878. The officers continued to rent quarters in Missoula, four miles away until their quarters were completed in mid-summer of 1878.

A limited number of buildings remain at Fort Missoula today to represent this early period of the Fort's history. The first parade ground, which was originally surrounded by regularly placed one and two story log and frame buildings that served as the officer's quarters and barracks for the enlisted men in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, is now defined by the surrounding foundations of these structures. Although not used for ceremonial purposes since the reconstruction of the Fort in 1908, the original parade ground remains clearly visible and distinct. One Non-commissioned Officer's Quarters (#201) and a carriage house (#202) and a stone powder magazine (#334) remain standing at a short distance from the original parade ground and retain a high degree of historic architectural integrity. The .88 acre original post cemetery, established in 1878, is located approximately one-half mile from the original Fort complex and is included in this nomination as a contributing element.

**THE 25<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT (Original Nomination)**

May of 1888 witnessed the arrival of the most unique group of soldiers to be stationed at Fort Missoula: members of the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry. This unit was one of four Negro regiments surviving the Army Reorganization of 1869. After many years of duty in the southwest and upper Midwest, the regiment was transferred to Montana. Fort Missoula became regimental headquarters, and the Commanding Officer, non-commissioned staff, band and four companies formed the garrison. The remainder of the unit was used at various times to garrison Fort Custer, Fort Harrison, and Fort Assinniboine.

Normal military duties, such as practice marches, target practice, drill and ceremonies, and care of buildings and grounds filled the regiment's day. But there were additional tasks of a special nature that were also included, such as the 1890 involvement of Companies F and H from Fort Missoula in quelling of Sioux "Ghost-Dance" violence in Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota and the 1892 and 1894 suppression of violence resulting from labor unrest and the march of "Coxey's Army" in Montana and Idaho. The most unusual task assigned to the regiment, however, was to evaluate the military possibilities of the bicycle.

Lieutenant James A. Moss, an active cycling enthusiast, was ordered to form the 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Bicycle Corps. By a series of trips, both long and short, throughout the area, he hoped to impress the War Department with the usefulness of the bicycle. He organized a trip from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, Missouri. He felt that the trek of 1,900 miles in length over a variety of terrain and through several climactic zones would best demonstrate the endurance of both men and machines. His men had to be able to do more than just ride the bicycles. They had to learn to perform drill, to scale fences, to ford streams and rivers, and to travel forty miles a day, carrying all of their equipment.

Lt. Moss, Asst. Surgeon J.M. Kennedy, and twenty enlisted men comprised the unit making the trip to St. Louis. They departed from Missoula at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, June 14, 1897. They arrived at St. Louis at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 24, having only taken four days of rest in the forty days since their departure. They had endured heat, cold, mud, too much water, too little water, pleasant conditions and hellish ones. The Army was not impressed; the bicycle was not adopted by the U.S. Army as a means of transportation. The Bicycle Corps returned to Montana by train. The 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment left Fort Missoula in 1898.

**THREATENED FORT ABANDONMENT (Original Nomination)**

On March 20, 1898, the Army ordered the abandonment of Fort Missoula due to the lack of a clear purpose and the fact that the Fort was built upon land with unclear title due to an error in the original land survey at the time of the initial Fort construction in 1877. Abandonment did not occur immediately and was ultimately forestalled.

A locally-raised volunteer cavalry company, Troop F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, was temporarily garrisoned at Fort Missoula in May of 1898. Four troops had been raised in Montana as part of the contribution to the Spanish-American War efforts. Never to

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receive the fame accorded to the Rough Riders (1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment), Grigsby's Cowboys, as the 3<sup>rd</sup> U.S. V.C. was known, through no fault of their own never left U.S. soil. They did, however, suffer from heat, disease and official neglect. They left Montana for Camp Thomas, Georgia in the latter part of May. They returned to Missoula in September with one man dead and many others very ill as a result of unsanitary conditions at the Georgia camp.

Local citizen protest against the Army's order of abandonment and their rapid mobilization to secure the land of unclear title for donation to the Army resulted in the Fort's revitalization. Because business people in Missoula recognized that the military presence in Missoula and the active use of the Fort constituted a vital economic resource, they raised the funds necessary to purchase 320 acres upon which the Fort was built and managed to persuade the Northern Pacific Railroad to donate another 240 acres, all of which was turned over to the U.S. Army. Official orders for abandonment were postponed, but the Fort was not actively used for the next four years. In 1902 the Quartermaster General's Report to the Army recommended that Fort Missoula either be completely abandoned or rebuilt.

**FORT RECONSTRUCTION (Original Nomination)**

On March 28, 1904, after the concerted lobbying efforts of U.S. Senator Joseph Dixon of Missoula, Congress passed the appropriation necessary to reconstruct Fort Missoula, even though no clear military purpose for the Fort had been identified. Reconstruction began in 1906 and continued through 1912. During this time, some of the earliest log buildings at the original Fort were dismantled. New, cast concrete buildings were erected in a curved row only a few hundred feet to the northeast of the original parade ground.

Eighteen substantial buildings remain today from this period of the Fort's reconstruction. Along the curved boulevard, a new Post Headquarters (#2), seven new, cast concrete, 2 ½ story buildings forming a new Officer's Row (#27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33), and two large Company Barracks buildings (#24, #26), also of concrete construction and 2 ½ stories in height, mark the edge of the new parade ground. Two Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters (#14, #16), the Post Bakery (#105), the Post Hospital (#9), the Quartermaster's storehouse (#322) and root cellar (#323), and a new water tower (#19) were constructed at a short distance from the parade ground. At the end of this second building period, the Fort was completely outfitted to serve as a regimental headquarters. However, research indicates that no regimental force was ever actually stationed at Fort Missoula. Between the years 1912 and 1918, the Army repeatedly raised questions about closing of the Fort.

**WORLD WAR I (Original Nomination)**

Just prior to America's entry into World War I, Fort Missoula finally was abandoned as a military post. However, the War did not entirely bypass the Fort. The University of Montana contracted to operate a training school, utilizing some Fort buildings. On August 15, 1918, the first group of 200 men arrived to begin the two-month training courses in automobile repair, blacksmithing, wireless (radio), and general mechanics. The University was responsible for housing, feeding and instructing the men. Instructors were hired by the University, from the civilian skilled manpower pools. Eight hours of instruction were provided each day. Equipment was supplied by the University, with the government providing all the funding for the program.

Not long after the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the school was closed. Fort Missoula was once again idle. In 1918, a bill was passed in Congress to permit the military to lease or sell portions of the Fort property to other entities. The Fort would not be re-garrisoned until September, 1921.

**DEPRESSION YEARS AND THE CCC (Original Nomination)**

Activities at the Fort between 1921 and 1933 were routine and not particularly unusual, with a small garrison of soldiers residing there. In 1925, the Fort became the summer Civilian Military Training Camp. Again slated for abandonment in 1933 by the Army, the Fort was put to use as the headquarters for the Rocky Mountain Region Civilian Conservation Corps and continued to serve this purpose until 1941. The CCC was established in an effort to provide work for the nation's young men. The U.S. Army, the only federal entity capable of mobilizing the thousands of young enrollee at the start of the program in July, 1933, was responsible for organizing, housing and training the men in usable skills. The enrollees were not given military training. Other federal agencies,

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including the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Reclamation Bureau, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, defined the tasks to be accomplished.

Fort Missoula was the largest district CCC headquarters in the United States. As the administrative center for all of the camps located in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, Fort Missoula was the place where enrollees were initially trained and assigned. In all, approximately 269 camps were established in the region, some only operating for one or two years. On the average, each year there would be 24 camps in Montana, 57 in Idaho, and 21 in Wyoming. Approximately 200 young men from 18 to 25 years old were stationed at each of the regional CCC work camps. During the first months of the program in the summer of 1941, 400 – 500 young men arrived at Fort Missoula daily. Over the nine year period of the program, approximately 200,000 men were employed, about 86,000 from the region and 114,000 from other states.

Various services, not available at the dispersed camps, were provided at the administrative headquarters at Fort Missoula. The Post Hospital provided medical care beyond that which the simple camp dispensaries could provide. Medical problems were resolved by the district surgeon, the district dentist, etc. The Fort handled supplies, finances, religious services, veterinarian needs and education programs. Lack of recreational opportunities, especially during the long winter months, was identified as one major problem at Fort Missoula. A large new recreation hall (#150) was constructed by the WPA in 1940 to fill this need at the Fort, although this building would only be completely outfitted after the Fort had been turned over to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1941.

A number of buildings and structures associated with the CCC use of the property remain in existence today: the CCC administration building (#316), two residential buildings (#12, #214), two warehouses (#203, #312), the motor pool shed (#320), a storage building (#327) and the monument located at the entrance to the Fort on Reserve Street. Also, during this period, the Army made improvements at the Fort and constructed a new administration building (#1) and the fire station/guard house (#46).

**WORLD WAR II (Revisions to Original Nomination)**

In the spring of 1941, control and operation of the Fort was transferred to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Prior to its entry into World War II, the United States had begun to arrest the crews and confiscate the commercial ships of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as they arrived at U.S. seaports. On March 30, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered Axis ships to be seized at harbor and 69 German, Italian and Danish ships were seized in the first weekend. Locations such as Fort Missoula were chosen for their locations far from industrial centers and international borders (Van Valkenburg 1988:5-8).

As many as 1200 Italian male civilians were transported to Fort Missoula for internment in April of 1941. While the presence of some Germans has been suggested, evidence for their presence has not been identified. The Italian detainees included crewmen from confiscated merchant ships and luxury liners, individuals arrested from East coast bars and lodging houses, and approximately 100 artists, musicians and entertainers from the New York World's Fair with expired visas. Individuals were originally housed in cramped dormitories until the INS authorized the construction of thirteen additional prefabricated bunkhouses. Detainees were paid by the INS to serve as construction workers on these projects (Van Valkenburg 1988:10-11, 14-16, 29-30; Fox 1990:164-165; Long 1991:18).

Immigration hearings were held at the Fort to determine the official immigration status of each internee and to establish political affiliations. Since deportation was not possible while the war was going on, most Italian men were to wait out the hostilities at the Fort. Some of the internees who were eligible for reassignment to other ships chose instead to remain at Fort Missoula for the duration of the war, where conditions were rather pleasant. Actual control and operation of the facility were in the hands of the U.S. Border Patrol. The internees were largely governed and disciplined by their own officers. It is important to note that according to oral histories, no such interviews were conducted (Long 1991:18, Fiset 1997:45).

The Italian internees named the camp "Bella Vista" meaning "beautiful view." Although there were armed guards, watchtowers and steel fences, routine security measures amounted to little more than roll calls, bed checks and perimeter patrols that were more useful in turning away curious locals. The mess halls, laundry and similar facilities were staffed by the internees themselves. Internees had access to a new recreation hall (#150) built by the WPA for the Fort's previous incarnation as a CCC camp. It included a basketball

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court, bowling alley, dance hall and restaurant, and was outfitted by the INS camp commander Nick C. Collaer for the internees' use. Theatrical productions and concerts were put on by the internees for their own entertainment. One concert, to which Missoula citizens were invited, attracted a crowd of over 1000 (Van Valkenburg 1988:9-10, 16, 17, 27, 29-30; Fox 1990:164-165). There were no escape attempts.

Due to the local shortage of labor caused by the war effort, many Italian men were paroled to work within a year and a half of interment. Initial work was limited to field labor in sugar beet fields near Missoula and later near Butte. They were also employed as orderlies at the St. Patrick's Hospital, in hotels as cooks and maids, by the Forest Service and as railroad workers (Van Valkenburg 1988:127-128; Fox 1990:165). Some of these men lived in town and reported to the Fort only weekly. Restaurants and hotels around the country also wrote to the commanding officer to offer jobs for the parolees.

Barracks construction continued with the addition of another 16 buildings in July of 1941 to bring the internment camp capacity up to 3000. This newer group of barracks was fenced off from the first collection, likely in preparation for the new type of internee that began to arrive at the Fort in mid-December, 1941.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the U.S. Government immediately began arresting men of Japanese birth (Issei) on the West Coast of the United States in the belief that some might be saboteurs or agents for the government of Japan. Even before the commencement of hostilities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had begun to compile lists of Japanese individuals suspected of being potential security risks to the United States and likely saboteurs. Targeted individuals included community leaders, newspaper editors, professionals, laborers, and political activists. The majority were immigrants, not citizens, as U.S. law after 1924 prevented Japanese immigrants from obtaining citizenship (Burton et al 1999; Fiset 1997:28-31).

The first Issei detainees arrived at the Fort on December 18, 1941. The two groups of detainees were kept separate, the Italians in the stucco barracks and the Japanese in the wood prefabricated barracks, the two areas divided by a fence. Initial reports at the Fort indicated that the Italian and Japanese groups did not interact and were openly unfriendly with one another. The new Japanese community quickly established its own internal system of organization with a community mayor. Like their Italian counterparts, the Japanese had access to various recreational sports and activities within the confines of the Fort, attended religious services and held classes in English and History taught by other detainees. Eventually, they were allowed outside of the Fort for outdoor recreation and paroled for labor. However, unlike the Italians, the Japanese endured censorship in their correspondence with family and friends, payment of taxes and greater restricted mobility. Letters written by detainee Iwao Matsushita indicate that eventually the Italians and Japanese arrived at an amicable relationship, both groups participating in musical performances and playing baseball (Aren 1942; Van Valkenburg 1988:84; Long 1991:18; Fiset 1997:40-46, 51-58, 158; Burton et al 1999).

Fort Missoula was the largest camp operated by the INS in the United States and was distinct from those camps that were established during subsequent months by Executive Order of February 19, 1942, and operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) for the detention of approximately 107,000 American men, women and children of Japanese ancestry (Nisei). Unlike with the Italians, the INS commenced Alien Enemy Hearing Boards to determine which of the Japanese detainees would be freed, paroled or held for the entire war. By the end of the year, 633 Japanese were detained at the Fort, and the population would eventually reach approximately 1,000. Beginning in the summer of 1942, many of the detainees were relocated to WRA detention centers or other INS facilities. By the fall of that year only 28 Japanese men were left at the Fort, existing in a state of relocation limbo. The last of the Japanese detainees were relocated in 1944, the Italians having been released earlier in 1943 (Van Valkenburg 1988:79-84, 114; Fiset 1997:46, 50; Burton et al 1999). Foundations and ground depressions survive from this period and the spacing, lay-out, and relationship of these developments to the original Fort is clearly perceptible. Two of the original internment camp guard towers that were removed from the Fort property during the dismantling were recently recovered by the Fort Missoula Historical Museum staff and plans are being drafted to restore these structures to their original location.

Shortly after the departure of the Japanese detainees, the Army resumed control of Fort Missoula in June of 1944. Due to its then current condition of a detention center, the Army selected it for adaptation into their disciplinary barracks system. With the addition of a few structures, Fort Missoula became the Northwestern Branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks. In addition to the

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detention blocks already constructed, the Army added two solitary confinement barracks (buildings #156 & 157) that could hold up to ninety-six men in total. The fencing system was also improved, resulting in a three-fence system to deter prisoner escape. The two and a half years the Fort was used as Disciplinary Barracks boasted the largest military garrison; 803 personnel in total consisting of officers, enlisted and civilian personnel. The prison population was nearly double this: approximately 1,800 inmates. Of this population, only 110 escape attempts were recorded, the majority of which were captured within a few hours or within a few months. Two were shot while attempting escape, one of which survived (Long 2005:1-4, 11, 27-29). In 1946 all of the prisoners were relocated to other disciplinary centers, the Army personnel leaving the Fort in the spring of 1947 (Long 1991:210). The buildings constructed during the Fort's tenure as disciplinary barracks represent a continuation of the detention facility theme first exhibited by the Fort's use by the INS. This last period in the Fort's historical significance reflects the national trend of the Army's expansion during the years of WWII and is also the largest garrison in the Fort's history.

**POST-WAR RE-ALLOCATION (Revisions to the Original Nomination)**

The Fort underwent a process that can best be described as dissolution after its period of most intensive use during the Great Depression and World War II. During this period of dissolution, the Army began its program to sell or lease portions of the Fort property. Land, buildings, and titles thereto began to shift as if in a kaleidoscope. Agencies involved include various departments of Civil Defense, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, the Montana National Guard, the University of Montana, and the U.S. Forest Service. Missoula County signed a ten year lease with the Army for most of the Fort buildings and 822 acres of Fort property in 1948. The Army cancelled the lease after two years, however, and planned establish the Fort as a northwestern military supply center, which never occurred. The Fort buildings have been put to a wide variety of new uses by federal, state and county agencies, as well as by private organizations. During the 1960s, the General Services Administration began to systematically dismantle the earliest Fort buildings that surrounded the original parade ground at the southwest corner of the complex. During this effort, the original Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters (#201) was spared and restoration of this building was completed by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society. The Northern Rockies Heritage Center, a non-profit organization, owns and preserves much of the heart of the current Fort Missoula Historic District, including the historic buildings along Officers Row. The integrity of the Fort complex, even with the removal of the earliest buildings, remains extraordinarily high, weathering both ownership changes and adaptive reuse of the individual buildings.

The county-supported Fort Missoula Historical Museum today occupies the 1911 Quartermaster's Storehouse (#322). As part of the museum's artifact collection, several buildings and structures have been acquired or donated and moved from their original locations in the Missoula vicinity to a small, 10 acre parcel of undeveloped land to the north of the original parade ground. The land upon which these buildings were placed was using historically as the Fort garden and no Fort buildings were erected here. These moved buildings bear no historical relationship to one another or to the military Fort properties. They are considered to be non-contributing elements within the Fort Missoula Historic District. Because they are clustered in a small, discrete area and, visually, it is immediately apparent that they are not a part of the historical Fort development, the complex of relocated historic structures does not distract significantly from the historical feeling and association of Fort Missoula at large.

Eleven additional buildings have been constructed within the Fort Missoula Historic District boundaries since the end of the historic period. Nine are one story maintenance and ancillary buildings of little importance. One building constructed for the Child Development Center, mimics the double-bay duplex structures constructed by the CCC. This structure is currently numbered as Building #210 which was the building number for an earlier historic building. This building is a non-contributing element within the Fort Missoula Historic District. In 1984, the Bureau of Land Management completed the construction of a new office building within the Fort complex. Careful attention to the detailing of this new building has resulted in a design and use of materials that are very compatible with the stucco, Mission Revival buildings which comprise the historical Fort complex and date to the period of reconstruction during the early 1910s.



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Historical Museum at Fort Missoula

- 1886 Photograph Collection. Fort Complex, view looking east, from west of the complex, ca. 1886.
- 1912 Photograph Collection. New post hospital and water tower, looking east, from general location of original parade grounds, ca. 1912.
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- 1946 *Base Map: Fort Missoula, Montana, October 11, 1946.* Corrected to February 19, 1958; April 23, 1962; March 26, 1962.

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- 1983 *History of the Western Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society and Fort Missoula Historical Museum.* Presentation at monthly meeting of "Ghost Towners," October 11, 1983. Mss on file, Historical Museum at Fort Missoula, Missoula, Montana.

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- 2007 *Visual Impact Assessment of Fort Missoula's Historic Water Tower.* Report prepared for the Northern Rockies Heritage Center, Missoula, Montana. Mss on file, Missoula City Historic Preservation Office, Missoula, MT.

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- 1986 *Fort Missoula Historic District, 24MO266.* National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. Mss on file, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.

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Montana State Historic Preservation Office

Collection Name: Fort Missoula Files. Mss on file, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, MT.

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- 2005 Aerial Photograph Imagery. U.S. Farm Services Agency. Natural Resource Information System, Montana State Library. Website access information: <http://nris.mt.gov/gis/>, accessed December 11, 2007.

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- 2006 Fort Missoula Complex map with structures and streets identified. Map resource available at the Northern Rockies Heritage Center website. Website access information: <http://www.nrhc.org/>, accessed August 4, 2006.

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- 2008 *Fort Missoula Data Recovery Excavations Missoula, Montana.* Report prepared for The City of Missoula Parks and Recreation Department. Mss on file, Missoula City Historic Preservation Office, Missoula, MT.

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Sharp, Ed

Nd. Ed Sharp Collection, CCC Materials, Archives and Special Collections, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections

Collection Name: Fort Missoula

Collection Number:

Series 1, Box 1, Folder 2 "Correspondence 1877-1899":216

Series 2, Box 1, Folder 1 "Annual Reports from all of the Major Camps in Montana, 1937 – 1940.

Collection Name: General Photograph Collection, no name.

Ascension Number: 76-443: Officer's Row at Fort Missoula 1918.

Collection Name: Grant Maclay

Ascension Number: 92-24.7: Fort Missoula from old Sutler's Store 1886.

Collection Name: R. H. McKay

Ascension Number: 94-0295: Fort Missoula, aerial view, looking northwest, ca. 1941.

Ascension Number: 94-2378: Fort Missoula, new Barracks and Officers' Row, 1931.

Ascension Number: 94.2977: Post Hospital, undated.

Ascension Number: 94.2375: Parade grounds, officers' quarters, and barracks, 1931.

Ascension Number: 94.2373: Fort Missoula from Blue Mountain, ca. 1931.

Ascension Number: 94-0283: Aerial view of the Fort Complex, 1950.

Collection Name: James E. Murray

Ascension Number: 82-11: Fort Missoula aerial view, looking west, ca. 1941.

Ascension Number: 82-220: Fort Missoula internment/prison barracks, ca. 1942.

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- Browman, Ludwig  
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- Dopp, Jim  
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- Jones, Dale  
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- Krebsbach, Kevin  
2008 Personal communication, March 12, 2008, Associate Director, Facilities Services, The University of Montana.
- Long, Wallace J.  
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- Maechling, Phillip  
2008 Personal communication, March 5, 2008. Missoula City-County Historic Preservation Officer.
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2008 Personal communication, February 21, 2008, Curator, Historical Museum at Fort Missoula.
- Stringer, Scott  
2007 Personal communication. Missoula City Urban Forester, Missoula City Parks and Recreation Department, Missoula, Montana.
- Van Valkenburg, Carol B.  
1986 Interview, July 25, 1986. Mss on file, Historical Museum at Fort Missoula.
- Volinkaty, Chris  
2008 Personal communication, March 12, 2008. Child Development Center employee.

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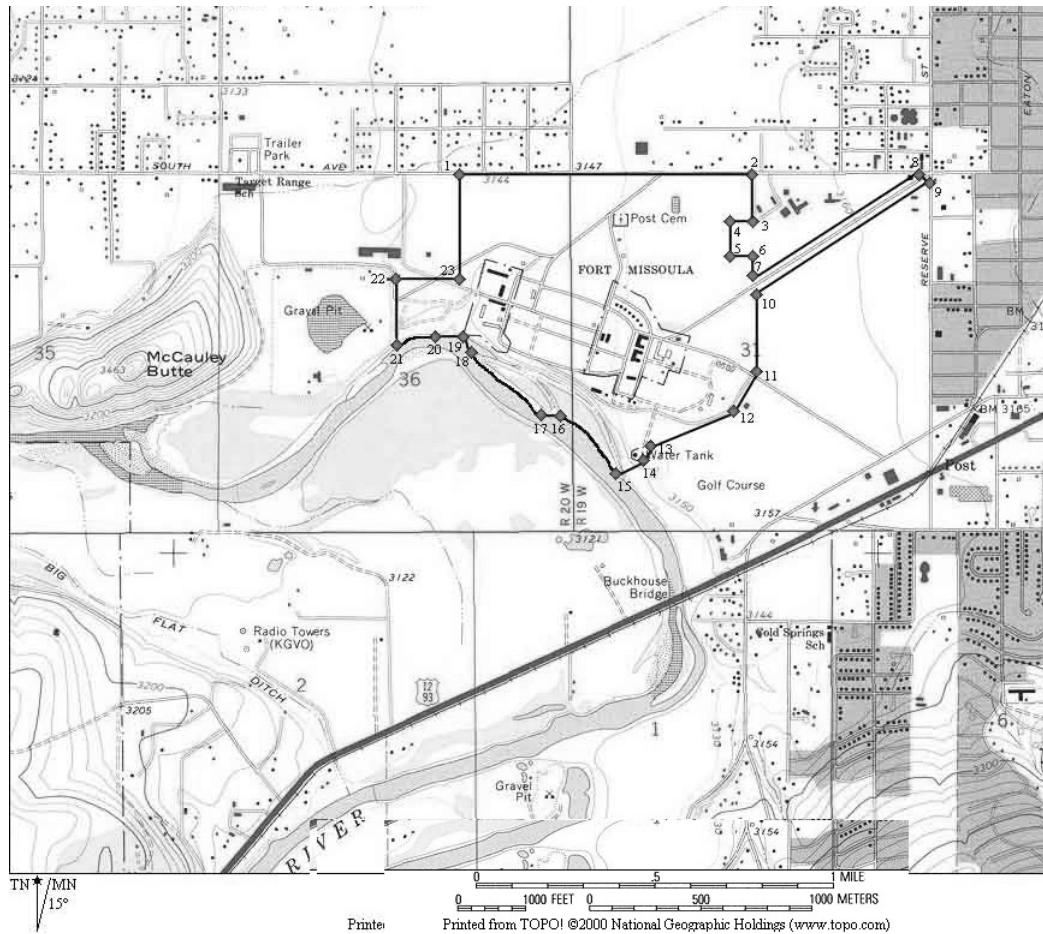


Figure 1. Fort Missoula Historic District Boundary Increase.

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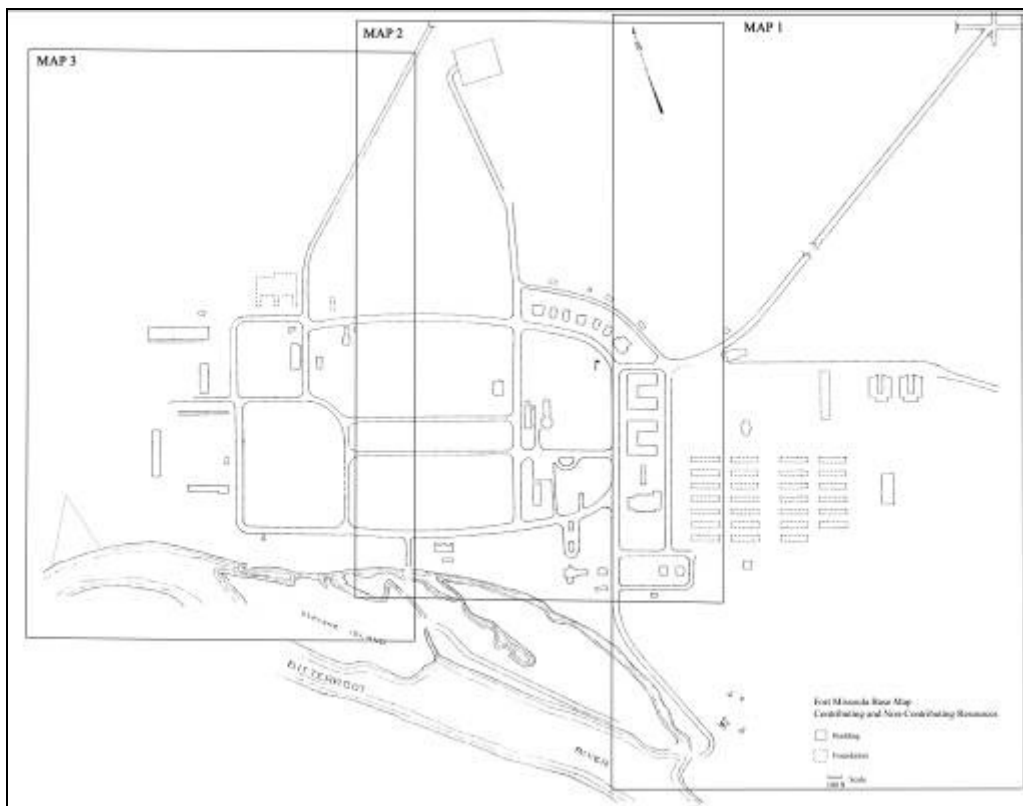


Figure 2. Fort Missoula Base Map.



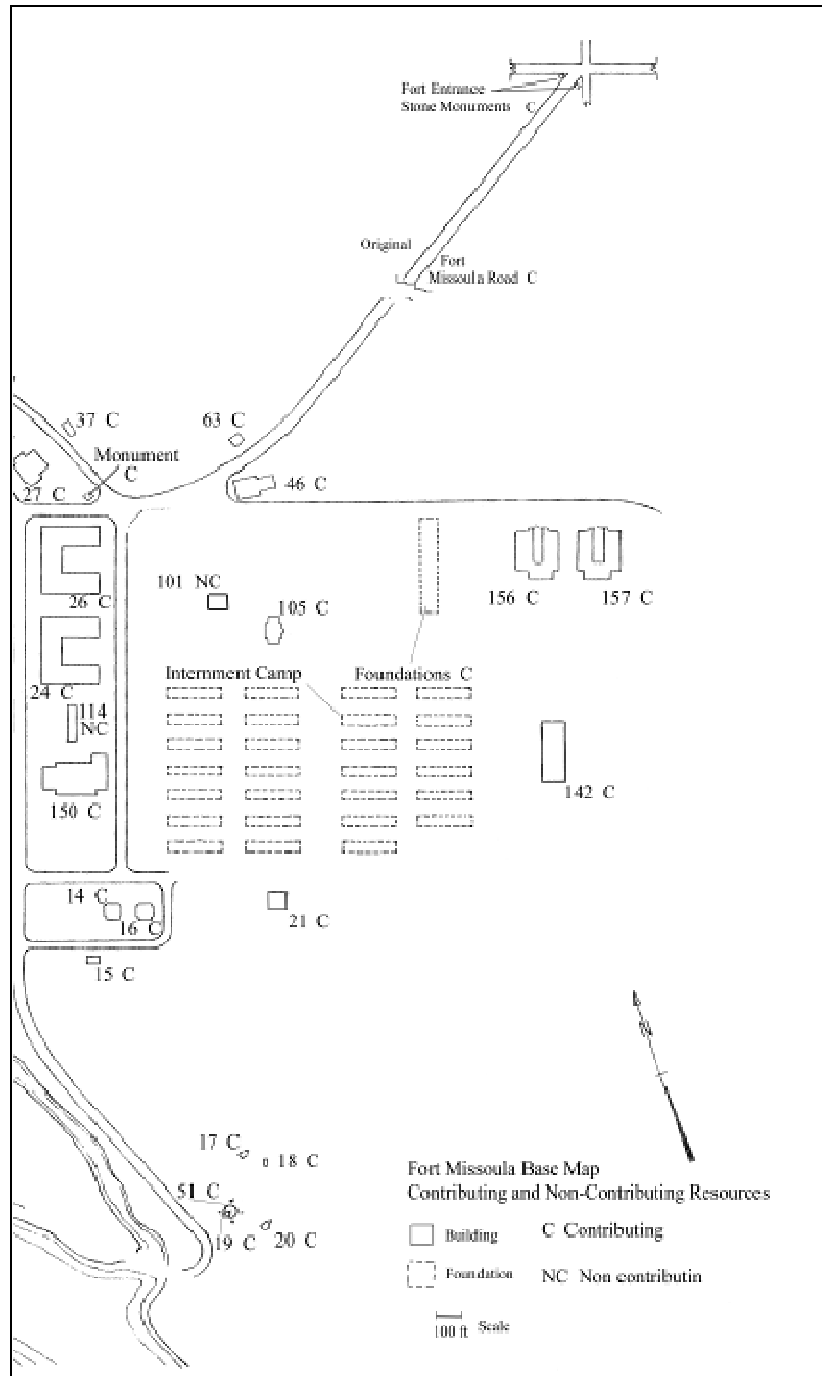
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Figure 3. Fort Missoula Base Map 1, Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources.

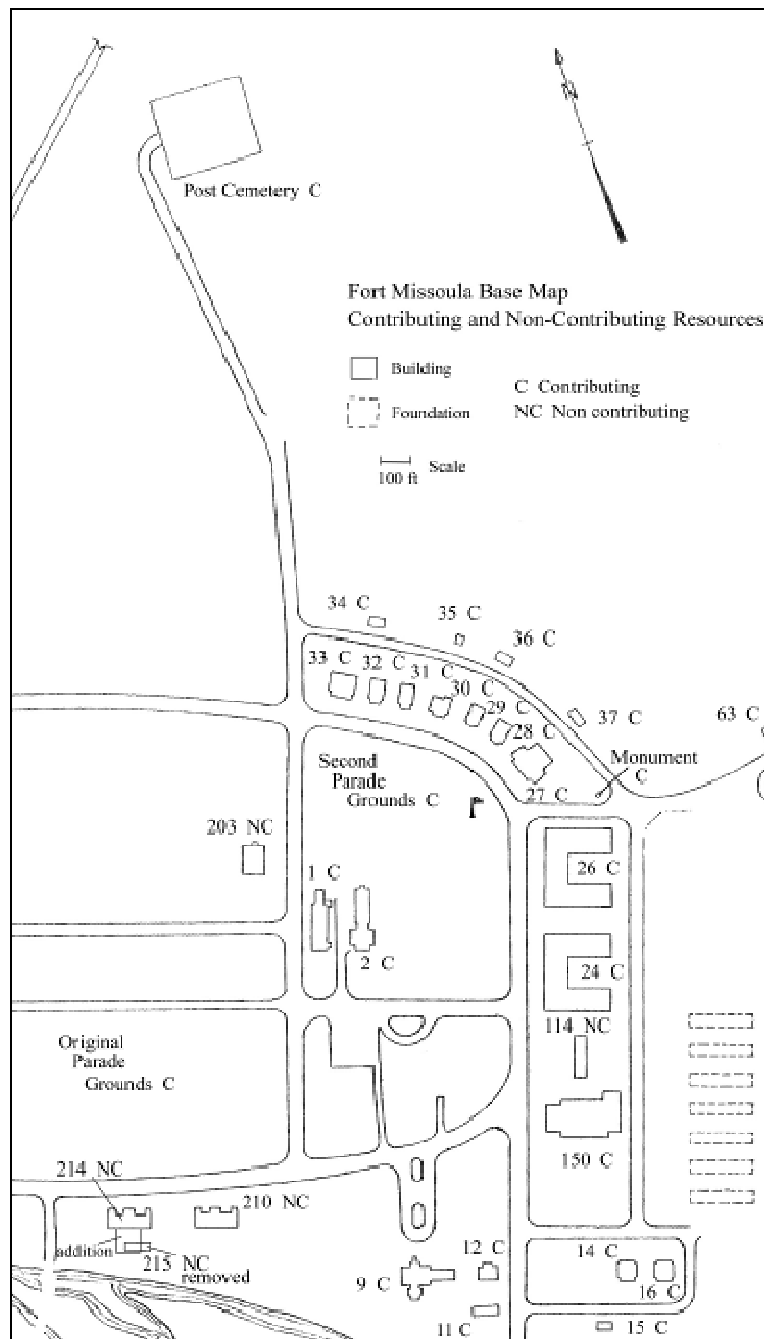


Figure 4. Fort Missoula Base Map 2, Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources.

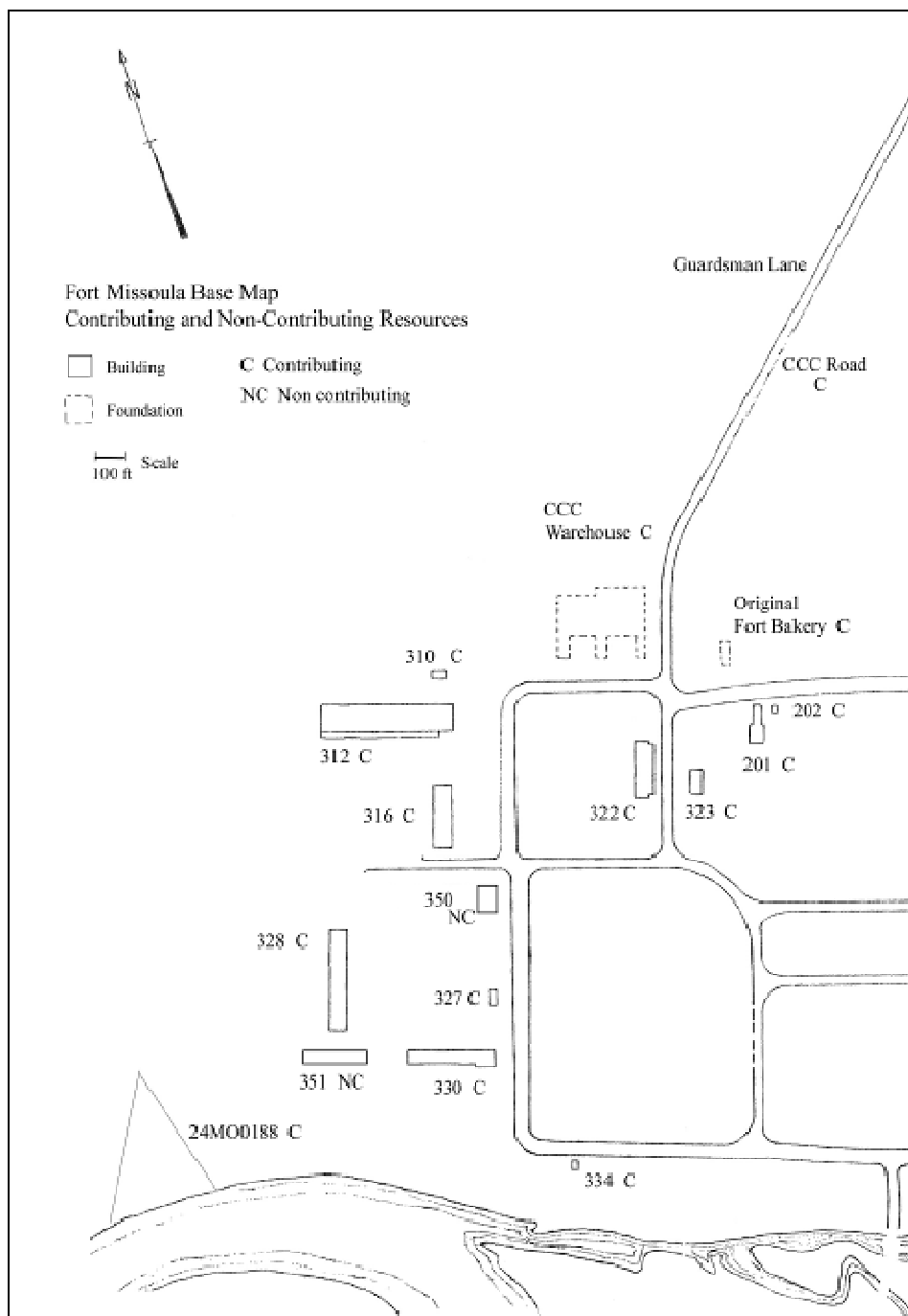
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Figure 5. Fort Missoula Base Map 3, Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources.



Figure 6. Fort Missoula Post Hospital and Water Tower, 1912 (Courtesy of the Historical Museum, Fort Missoula).

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Figure 7. Fort Missoula, Barracks and Officer's Row, October 20, 1931 (94.2378, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 8. View of Fort Missoula from Blue Mountain, October 20, 1931 (94.2373, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 9. Fort Missoula Parade Grounds, October 20, 1931 (94.2375, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 10. Fort Missoula, 1932 (87.056, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).



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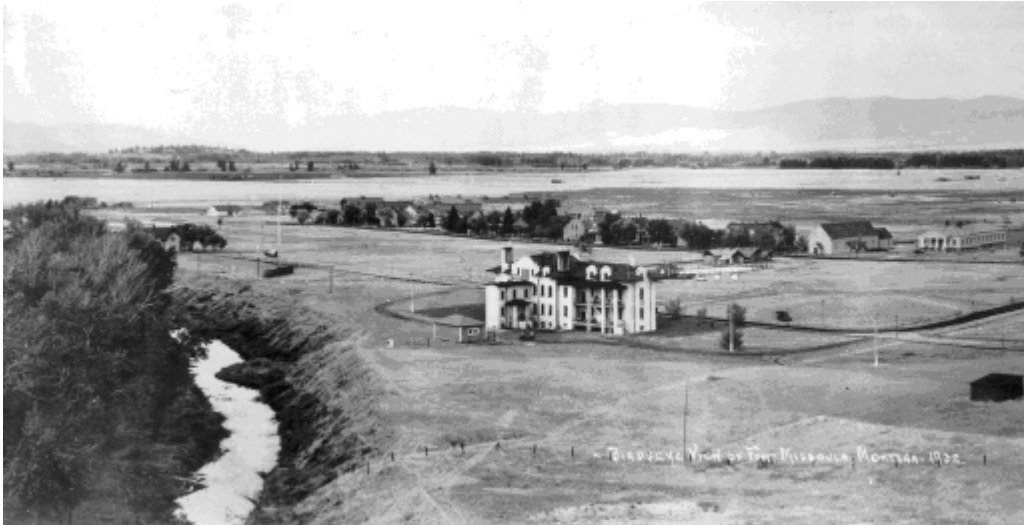


Figure 11. Fort Missoula aerial, 1932 (87.058, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 12. Fort Missoula aerial, 1935 (Courtesy of The Historical Museum, Fort Missoula, Missoula, Montana).

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Figure 13. Fort Missoula aerial, 1944 (94.0295, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 14. Fort Missoula Internment Camp Barracks, 1945 (83.39, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 15. Fort Missoula Post Hospital, Undated (94.2977, R.H. McKay Collection, Archives and Special Collections, The University of Montana - Missoula).

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Figure 16. Fort Missoula aerial, unknown date.

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Figure 17. Fort Missoula aerial, unknown date.

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Figure 18. Building 1, Post Headquarters, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 19. Building 2, Post Exchange, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 20. Building 9, Post Hospital, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 21. Building 11, Garage, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 22. Building 12, Hospital Staff Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 23. Building 14, Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 24. Building 15, Garage, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 25. Building 16, Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 26. Building 17, Pump House, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 27. Building 18, Transformer Shed, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 28. Building 19, Shed, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 29. Building 20, Pump House, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 30. Building 21, Electrical Sub Station, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 31. Building 24, Company Barracks, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 32. Building 26, Company Barracks, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 33. Building 27, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 34. Building 28, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 35. Building 29, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 36. Building 30, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 37. Building 31, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 38. Building 32, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 39. Building 33, Officers Quarters, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 40. Building 34, Garage, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 41. Building 35, Garage, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 42. Building 36, Garage, Fort Missoula.



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Figure 43. Building 37, Garage, Fort Missoula.

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Figure 44. Building 46, Fire Station-Guard House, Fort Missoula.